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MAQBOOL AGENCY
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BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

WHEN IN BOMBAY—
STAY AT
ARYA NIVAS
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VOL. XXVI NO. 188 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 8. 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

M. L. A.'s Seek Safety In Assembly Chamber

BENGAL OPPOSITION FEARS VIOLENCE

Speaker Concedes Request

MIDNIGHT MEETING IN ASSEMBLY HOUSE!

Congress President Deplores Communal Propaganda By Ministerialists

CALCUTTA, August 7.

For the first time in the history of the Legislature in this country Opposition members will be occupying seats in the Bengal Assembly Chamber to-night, pending discussion to-morrow by the house of the ten no-confidence motions against every individual member of the present Cabinet.

VIOLENCE APPREHENDED

Interviewed, in this connexion, the Speaker, the Hon. Khan Bahadur M. Azizul Haque, said that this afternoon a number of M. L. A.'s and M. L. C.'s, including the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly, the leaders of the Krishak Proja and Independent Proja Parties, and Prof. Humayun Kabir approached him and intimated to him that some of the legislators, while going to attend a meeting in Park Circus, this morning, were assaulted by a mob, and they now apprehended personal violence.

REQUEST TO SPEAKER

They, therefore, requested the Speaker to permit them to take their seats in the Assembly to-night for to-morrow's sitting when the "no-confidence" motions will be taken up. As guardian of the members of the House, the Speaker acceded to their request and gave them permission to stay in the Assembly House from to-night.

PROCEDURE AT TO-DAY'S SITTING

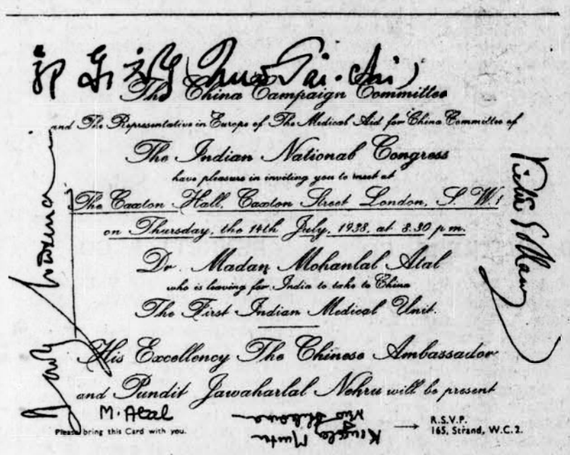
As regards the procedure, which is likely to be adopted at to-morrow's sitting, the Speaker said that as the situation stood at present, the motion against Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Labour Minister, would be taken up first.

The Speaker had received an unusually large number of applications for admission to the visitors' gallery, to-morrow, and has accordingly arranged for 150 extra seats in addition to the existing 250 in the visitors' gallery.

"FLOODED WITH TELEPHONE CALLS"

Referring back to this morning's incident in Park Circus, the Speaker said that during the whole day he was simply flooded with telephone calls from members of the Assembly intimating that their Houses had been surrounded by hooligans.

THE MEMBERS OF THE OPPOSITION PARTIES WILL, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, BE ASSEMBLING IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY HOUSE BY MIDNIGHT.—A. P.



The China Campaign Committee and Representatives in Europe of The Medical Aid for China Committee of The Indian National Congress have pleasure in inviting you to meet at The Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, London, S.W.1 on Thursday, the 14th July, 1938, at 3.30 p.m. Dr. Madan Mohanlal Atal who is leaving for India to take to China The First Indian Medical Unit. His Excellency The Chinese Ambassador and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru will be present. M. Atal. Please bring this Card with you. R.S.V.P. 165, Strand, W.C.2.

This autograph invitation card of the send-off party given to Dr. M. M. Atal, leader of the First Indian Medical Unit for China on 14th July last at Caxton Hall, London, was purchased for the "Bombay Chronicle" as a memento of the historic occasion, by its London representative. As will be seen the card has been autographed by H. E. the Chinese Ambassador in London, Mr. Victor Gollancz, the noted publisher, Mr. Kingsley Martin and Dr. Atal.

WISE DECISION OF OPPOSITION

Subhas Deplores Communalism Of Ministerialists

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

"All sane and sober Indians, irrespective of their religious denomination will feel deeply distressed at the poisonous atmosphere, which has been created in and around Calcutta during the last few days, ever since it became evident that the Opposition Party in the Bengal Legislative Assembly were going to move motions of No-Confidence in the present Ministry," says Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, in a statement to the Press with regard to this morning's incident at Park Circus.

ROOT CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

Mr. Bose adds:—"On July 30th the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq published a statement complaining of the demonstration organised by the Provincial Congress Committee the day before. That statement contained a virulent attack on the Congress leaders of this Province. It can, however, be urged on our behalf that all our demonstrations are peaceful and non-violent and, since we belong to an anti-communal organisation and our audiences are composed of men and women belonging to all religious faiths, our utterances can never have a communal character. But can this be urged on behalf of the present Ministry and its supporters? Their slogan is that Islam is in danger.

"Ever since the public read Mr. Fazlul Huq's statement of July 30, in which there was a reference, to the possibilities of a riot and bloodshed, they began to apprehend developments of the sort that took place this morning.

WISE DECISION.

"To-morrow (August 8th) the Muslim League and the Khilafat Committee are going to hold demonstrations in support of the Ministry. The supporters of the Opposition Party were thinking of such a demonstration against the Ministry. But when they had come to know that the agents of the Muslim League and the Khilafat Committee were carrying on communal propaganda, they thought it advisable to cancel their plans. I am sure that this decision was a wise one in the excited atmosphere, which the Muslim League and the Khilafat Committee have had to create, any counter-demonstration might lead to friction and, possibly, a physical clash.

"Though the police will naturally take their orders from the Ministers, I do hope that they (the police) will do their duty impartially in the matter of maintaining peace.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC.

"To the public of Calcutta and especially to the supporters of the Opposition in the Legislature, I earnestly appeal to exercise the greatest restraint in the face of even the greatest provocation. Let them not forget that for those, who are sure of success, it is all the more incumbent to maintain peace at any cost.

"I have no doubt that if we keep our heads cool during the next few days we shall soon be breathing a new, healthy and free atmosphere in the Province of Bengal."—A. P.

MOB VIOLENCE CONDEMNED

Muslim Divine's Appeal To Vote Against Ministry

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

Pir Badshah Mian, a prominent Muslim divine of East Bengal, who happened to be present at the scene of occurrence this morning, has also issued a statement condemning mob violence and enjoining all Muslims having "self-respect and feeling for liberty of conscience to vote against the Ministry."—United Press.

WOUNDED M. L. C. TAKEN TO SPEAKER

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

It is understood that immediately after the incident this morning in front of the house of Mr. Moazzem Choudhury, M.L.C., Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader, and Mr. T. C. Goswami, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party, took Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmed, one of those injured, to the Speaker to show his condition. The Speaker at once requested the police to take necessary steps and place police guards in front of Mr. Chaudhury's House.—A. P.

ADJOURNMENT IN BENGAL COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

It is learnt from Opposition circles in the Bengal Council that the motion for adjournment of the Council, which meets at 2 p.m. will be tabled by the Opposition in order to discuss this morning's incident in Park Circus.—A. P.

Rowdy Mob Attacks Proja Party Members

PREMIER FAZL-UL-HAQ'S REGRET AND APPEAL TO SUPPORT

CALCUTTA, August 7.

A tense feeling of excitement generated by propaganda and counter-propaganda in connection with the no-confidence motions against the present Ministry found expression in a serious act of hooliganism this morning when Prof. Humayun Kabir M.L.C. and Maulvi Abu Mansur, a prominent member of the Proja Party were severely assaulted by a Muslim mob as they were coming to the house of Chaudhury Moazzem Hossein for attending a party conference.

As soon as the car in which these gentlemen were coming stopped at the gate of Mr. Maozzem Hossein's house, it was surrounded by a mob which attacked them with sticks, iron rods and soda water bottles.

After they were mercilessly belaboured, attempts were made to drag Maulvi Abu Mansur out of the car. Several members of the Proja Party who had already assembled at the house of Mr. Moezzem Hossein, rushed out to their rescue. The mob swore vengeance on them also and drove them back into the house. Being thus foiled in their attempt to assault them the mob threw night soil on the house and made noisy demonstrations. Maulvi Abu Mansur against whom the worst fury of the mob was directed narrowly escaped with life by the timely arrival of a sergeant with a posse of constables.

On receiving information of

(Continued on page 7, Col. 1)

Sind Muslim League's War On Ministry

Brisk Enrolment Of Volunteers For Picketing On Aug. 12.

KARACHI, August 6.

A decision to picket the residences of three ministers of Sind was arrived at, at a meeting of the Sind Provincial Muslim League held this evening.

The meeting decided to commence picketing on August 12 "Anti-Sind Ministry Day," on which date meetings will be held all over the province.

The meeting decided to enrol Muslim volunteers from different parts of the country in case the authorities effected any arrests.

Pir Illahibux, Revenue Minister, left this evening for village Sun, Dadu district to hold consultations with Mr. G. M. Syed in connection with ministerial developments.—A. P.

BR. POLICE SERGEANT KILLED IN AMBUSH

HAIFA, August 6.

A British police sergeant was killed and a British constable slightly injured in an ambush in South Haifa.—Reuter.

FAMOUS FILM ACTOR DEAD

STOCKHOLM, August 6.

The death has occurred of Warner Oland, film actor, famous for the characterisation of Charlie Chan, the Chinese detective.—Reuter.

Franco's Fiat Goes To Austria

Conscription For Spanish Subjects

REPUBLICANS SUSTAIN HEAVY CASUALTIES

VIENNA, Aug. 6.

The Spanish subjects in Austria have been ordered to register for Gen. Franco at Spanish Consulate at Vienna in conformity with Burgos' Mobilisation decrees requiring all reaching 21 years between 1937 and 1940 to register for military service.—Reuter.

Rebels Launch Sudden Offensive

SARAGOSSA, Aug. 6.

THE REPUBLICANS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE SUFFERED ONE OF THE COMPLETEST AND MOST SERIOUS DEFEATS EVER SUSTAINED IN A SINGLE ENGAGEMENT WHEN THE "NATIONALISTS" SUDDENLY LAUNCHED A HEAVY OFFENSIVE ON EXTREME WEST EBRO FRONT, USING 200 AEROPLANES, INFANTRY AND TANKS.

THEY CLAIM TO HAVE CAPTURED ALTODEAUTS.

THE REPUBLICANS LOST 3,000 CASUALTIES AND 2,000 PRISONERS.—REUTER.

BR. SHIP SET ON FIRE

BARCELONA, Aug. 7.

Seaplanes bombed and set fire to the British ship "Lakelugano" at Palamos. One member of the crew was wounded.

Gabriel Decallejon, Scottish-born British Consular Agent at Alicante has died of his wounds.—Reuter.

Soviet-Japanese Border Raids

SEARCH FOR HAWAII CLIPPER

Japanese Liner Speeding Towards Douglas Reef

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.

Following the report that the "Hawaii Clipper" was seen by a Japanese steamer near Douglas Reef, 800 miles south of Japan, the State Department has requested Tokio authorities to order a search. It is understood that the Japanese liner "Canberra Maru," which is 100 miles away, is speeding in the direction of Douglas Reef.—Reuter.

MISSING FLYING BOAT SIGHTED?

HONOLULU, August 7.

Very great excitement is felt here as the Pan-American flying boat "Hawai Clipper" which has been missing since July 29 is reported to have been seen 800 miles south of Japan by a Japanese steamer.—Reuter's Special.

WORLD POWER CONFERENCE

Sir Harold Hartley To Lead Br. Delegation

RUGBY, August 6.

Sir Harold Hartley, Chairman of the International Executive Council and Chairman of the British National Committee of World Power Conference will lead the British delegation and with J. M. Kennedy, Chairman of Electricity Commission, will represent the British Government at a sectional meeting of the World Power Conference at Vienna on August 25.—B.O.W.

MOSCOW CLAIMS OCCUPATION OF "BORDER POSTS"

Tokio War Ministry Says Fifty Russian Tanks Were Destroyed

TOKIO, Aug. 7.

Over a hundred Soviet 'planes participated in over ten flights over the Korea-Manchukuo border area to reconnoitre, machinegun and bomb Japanese positions, according to despatches received here.

A War Ministry communique claims that between forty to fifty Soviet tanks were destroyed by Japanese gunfire on the Manchukuo border on August 6.

MOSCOW VERSION.

A Moscow message says Japanese troops had been dislodged from Soviet territory three days ago, according to a Communique from the headquarters of the First Maritime Army, which adds that Soviet troops "strongly occupied" all the border posts, but it does not mention the outcome of subsequent fighting.—Reuter.

SOVIET SHELL KOREAN VILLAGES

Abortive Attack On Changkufeng Hill

YUKI, (Korea), Aug. 7.

Heavy losses are claimed to have been inflicted on the Soviet forces, which carried out an abortive attack on Changkufeng Hill last night, according to a military Communique.

It is stated that desperate hand-to-hand fighting preceded the Soviet withdrawal.

The Communique adds that observations show that the Soviet have relieved their first-line troops and are preparing another offensive. Soviet batteries are shelling Korean villages but the damage is not important.

No casualties hitherto have been reported.—Reuter.

"QUEEN MARY" TO BEAT "NORMANDIE"

Crossing Of Atlantic In Record Time

NEW YORK, August 7.

The "Queen Mary" broke the record for the fastest days' run for the westbound crossing of the Atlantic with a run of 790 miles at an average speed of 31.60 knots for 25 hours, ending at noon on Friday, compared with the "Normandie's" record of 781 miles at an average speed of 31.24 knots.

Up to noon on Saturday, the "Queen Mary" covered 1,871 miles from Cherbourg with an average speed of 30.87 knots, compared with the "Normandie's record of 30.50 for the complete crossing, and now has good chance of beating the "Normandie's" record for the West Atlantic crossing.—Reuter's Special.

Shigemitsu Asked To Lodge Protest

TOKIO, August 6.

Mr. Shigemitsu has been instructed to lodge a sharp protest to the Soviet Government against air-raids on Northern Korea in the afternoon.

According to Japanese dispatches, the Soviet 'planes unsuccessfully attempted to bomb a train on the North Korea Railway and aimed 40 bombs at the Korean Army barracks.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word— Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted: An educated, cultured and handsome match of a respectable family for a Graduate, Bisa Agrawal, Garg Gotra, bachelor of 23 years, belonging to an advanced, well-connected, multimillionaire family of Western U. P. Please correspond with Box No. 10611, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—For two young lady graduates, Brahmin or Khatri ycungmen between 32-36 years with European qualifications well settled in life. Apply Box No. 10581, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a full time B. T. or S. T. C. D. for the Pioneer Public School, Dadar. Apply Principal stating minimum salary required. (10624)

Wanted immediately a qualified and experienced Overseer for preparing plans and estimates of road projects. Only, those, who have practical training and thorough knowledge of the designing of bridges, causeways, Nalas, etc., need apply. The post is temporary. Apply stating terms, age, qualifications, past experience, etc. with testimonials before 15th of August, 1938, to the President, District Local Board, Surat. The Overseer will have a chance of being confirmed on good work being shown. (9187)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10617, "Bombay Chronicle".

Motor driving taught. Expert tuition to test Standard on dual control cars by oldest Training School in India. Also Mechanism courses. Terms very moderate. Write for prospectus to French Motor Car Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay (8625)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted experienced paid agents, Chief Agents, Managers on Rs. 50, 100, 150 p.m., plus T.A. for selling Shares and organising Industrial Insurance Schemes. Doaba Assurance Ltd., Gurdaspur. (10593)

549. FURNITURE FOR SALE

Gujarat Furniture Works. Quality Furniture in modern style. Showroom and Factory, Charni Road, Girgaum. 'Phone 25498. (10571)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LTD.

NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at Indore, Mill Premises, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September, 1938, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1937
2. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of one more Director, viz., Seth Brijmohanji Lachhiramji who was appointed by the Board on 8-7-1938.
4. To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th August, 1938, to 12th day of September, 1938, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GOVINDRAM SEKSARIA.
Managing & Selling Agents.
9178.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd., will be held at Mill premises at Indore on the 12th day of September, 1938, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon when the following Resolution will be proposed as a special Resolution:—

Resolved that the Articles of Association of the Indore Malwa United Mills Limited be altered as per draft a copy of which is exhibited in the Registered Office of the Company at 125, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay and at Mill Premises, Indore and posted to shareholders at their registered address.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1938.
By Order of the Board,
GOVINDRAM SEKSARIA,
Managing & Selling Agents.
9179.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the 2nd Debenture-holders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Manekji Wadia Building, 125, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1938, to transact the following business:—

"To elect a 2nd Debenture-holders' Director for the Current year to the Board of Directors of the Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd., in place of the retiring Director, Mr. Narotamdas Vallabhdas, as provided under 2nd Debenture Trust Deed."

The retiring Director is eligible for being re-elected.

Debenture-holders are requested to attend the above Meeting with their 2nd Debenture bearer Bonds, to secure admission to the Meeting.

GOVINDRAM SEKSARIA,
Managing & Selling Agents.
Bombay, 31st July, 1938.
9180.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY for those concerned with INDIA CINETONE, LTD., BOMBAY, that the Meeting notified in "Bombay Government Gazette" of 21|7|38 will be held on 20th instant, 2 p.m., 535, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, to receive liquidators' winding up statement.

R. D. CLAIRE,
Liquidator.
(10623)

Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Court of Small Causes at Bombay.

Small Causes Court Suit No 6607 of 1936.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of the City of Bombay by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
ANANDRAO NARAYAN SURVE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 79 Umerkhady Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, Son. heir and legal representative of Bai Gangabai widow of Narayan Hari Surve ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 24th day of April, 1936, it was *inter alia* ordered that the Defendant abovenamed do pay the plaintiffs abovenamed the sum of Rs. 131-2-0 for debt and Rs. 26-8-0 for costs, making together Rupees 157-10-0 and that the defendant to pay the same to the Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at his office. It was also further ordered that in default of payment of the said sum of Rs. 157-10-0 by the said defendant the same shall be levied by seizure and sale of the property of Bai Gangabai widow of Narayan Hari Surve which may have come to his hands as heir and legal representative of the said deceased to be administered.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 13th day of April 1937 and alias warrant of sale, dated the 13th day of April, 1938 the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by public auction all the right, title and interest of the defendant abovenamed as the heir and legal representative of the deceased Bai Gangabai widow of Narayan Hari Surve in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Umerkhadi in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 252 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3546, Street Nos. 77-81 and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3646 part Cadastral Survey No. 1977 of Mandvi Division.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 12th day of August 1938, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale dated 13th April 1937 and alias Warrant of sale dated 13th April 1938 put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant abovenamed as the heir and legal representative of the deceased Gangabai widow of Narayan Hari Surve in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff or at the office of Mr. Manbhoy B. Maniar Attorney for the plaintiffs, Municipal office, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1938.
M. I. ROWJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
9183.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

The following plots will be put to Public Auction by the undersigned in his Office, at 3 P.M. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 16th August, 1938:—

Scheme.	Estate or locality.	Plot No.	Approximate area in sq. yds.	User.
MUNICIPAL PLOT TO BE LEASED OR SOLD.				
Hornby Road to Ballard Pier.	At Gunbow Street opposite Bora Bazar Street.	58	560	Unrestricted.
EX TRUST PLOT TO BE LEASED.				
6	Sion Matunga East.	11	704	Shops, residences, and Petrol Service Station.

Copies of full particulars of auction and special conditions relating to each of the plots to be leased with a site plan will be supplied on application to the undersigned on payment of Annas Eight in each case. Conditions of the lease and other particulars can be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours on any working day except Saturday.

H. M. ABHYANKAR,
Estate Agent & Land Manager.
(9173)
Bombay, 6th August, 1938.

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.

Grand Auction Sale of modern household furniture, Frigidaire, Steel Safe, Roll top table, English clock, Gramophone, carpet, rich cut glassware crockery, ornaments, best platedware, etc., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at "Cleave" House, Wodehouse Road, Colaba (near Old Station). Property of C. R. Allsand, Esq. On view. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, Tel. No. 22801.

MENESSE & CO.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION, RIFLES, SWORDS, DAGGERS, CARTRIDGES, ETC.
AND AT 3 P.M. (S.T.),
Artificial Silk, Clothing, perfumery, wines and spirits, cigarettes, tobacco, Hair dressing materials, etc.

In accordance with sections 167 and 88 of the Sea Customs Act 8 of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, MESSRS. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 8th August 1938, at the abovementioned time, at the new Customs House, Ballard Road, the abovementioned Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs' Department.

MENESSE & CO.

GENERAL FILMS' RECORD-BREAKING PICTURE
BAGHBAN
Director: A. R. KARDAR
The FINEST SOCIAL of the Year
with
BIMLAKUMARI & NANDREKER
AND AN ALL-STAR CAST
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT LOVE LANE, MAZAGON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Nanabhai Cursedji Broacha, the sole surviving mortgagee and on account and risk of Mr. Dulabhdas R. Mistry, Messrs. Bennett & Co., will TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 8th August, 1938, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that leasehold land at Love Lane, Mazagaon, admeasuring about 2976 sq. yards, together with Building there on bearing Street Nos. 22, 22A & 24, and bounded on the North by the property of Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, on the East by the properties of Chhaganbhai, Gulamhussein and others, on the South by Love Lane and on the West by the property of Chawa Karan Keloth Muckee Kaka.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, at 54, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

SECOND BIG WEEK
J-A-N-A-B-A-I
Featuring:
HEERABAI BARODKAR
M-A-J-E-S-T-I-C
Four Shows To-day: 2-30, 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p. m.

OPERA HOUSE
Daily. 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
TO-DAY MATINEE AT 2-30 P.M.
SARASWATI'S
CREDITABLE CONTRIBUTION TO SCREEN ART:
"RAJA GOPICHAND"
(MARATHI)

MASTERS HAVE MADE THIS MASTERPIECE!

Directed by the MASTER of Film Art and Craft: NITIN BOSE

Enacted by the MASTERS of screen Performance and music: SAIGAL, UMASHASHI KAMLESH KUMARI, K. C. DEY, NAWAB, JAGDISH, NEMO.

'Dharti-Mata'

—Treating the Nation's Master-Problems in a Masterly Manner—

From WEDNESDAY (Day after To-morrow)

AT

MINERVA

Release Thru' CALCUTTA FILM EXCHANGE.

Our Rangoon Letter

DACOITY IN FAMOUS PAGODA

Truth About Demand Of Securities By The Govt. Of Burma From Indian Insurance Companies

(From Our Correspondent)

RANGOON (By Mail).

A few days ago the most sensational and daring dacoity was committed on the slope of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda which has greatly shocked the Buddhist sentiment, as it was committed by Burmans on the Buddhist devotees that assembled on the platforms and Zayats on account of the Sabbath day.

An enquiry in connection with the representation of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Chamber protesting the action of the Burma Government in demanding security deposits from the Indian Assurance companies operating in Burma, although they had already deposited amounts prescribed under the Act, shows that the lead in this matter was first taken in this matter by the Government of India by demanding such deposits from a Burman company operating in India, and the Burma Government followed the steps taken by the India Government. It is understood almost all the companies in Burma had already made their requisite deposits as prescribed by the the Life Assurance Act. The arrangement according to local officials is reciprocal, and the remedy lies with the Government of India to provide for such exemption as asked for in the representation of the Association and action if taken by the India Government might then lead to reconsideration of the question by the Burma Government.

BURMESE WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

The Burmese Women's League which has since last year revived its activities and is taking keener interest in the welfare of the women in particular and the country in general, discussed at a meeting the conditions of Burmese women employed in mills and workshops, and the plight of the Burmese women married to non-Buddhist non-Burmans. Their meeting decided that through the woman member in the legislature, they should bring measures so that Burmese women in mills and workshops in Burma might enjoy same privileges like those in India and the other places in the West, while the Burmese Marriage Act should be amended in such a manner that the Burmese women married to non-Burmans of whatever may be the faiths of their husbands, should be treated under the Burmese Buddhist laws of the country. The meeting also decided to raise Rs. 2,000 to have a medical room in the T. B. Hospital in the name of the Burmese Women's League.

Carry On Struggle On Basis Of Truth And Non-Violence

PRINCES HAVE JUDGED SPIRIT OF THE TIMES

In the course of his presidential address to the 13th session of the Sangli State Subjects' Conference on Sunday July 17 at Ugar Khurd, Sjt Shankerrao Deo, Member of the Congress Working Committee said: "The change in the Government in British India has given a fillip to the struggle in the states. The people in the States naturally feel that if their brothers in the British territory can rule themselves they also can do the same. They are of our flesh and blood. But for the artificial political difference, British India and Indian India are one and the same. There is the same religion, culture and aspiration. The Congress regards India as one whole and indivisable unit. The freedom that the Congress is fighting for is not only for British India but for the States also.

The Congress stands for responsible Government in the States.

STRENGTH OF CONGRESS.

The Haripura resolution of the Congress clearly states that the peoples' rights and privileges should be guaranteed and that there should be complete civil liberty in the states. The Haripura Congress in its resolution on Federation makes one of the conditions precedent to the acceptance of the Federation, that the States' representatives on the Federal legislature must be elected by the people of the States. The Congress has asked the princes to accept the position of the constitutional monarch as that of England. The princes are loyal to the Paramount power to-day because it guarantees their protection from external as well as internal danger. If this power of the foreign government is transferred to the Congress, i.e., the people of India including yourselves, the princes will shift their loyalty also. It is no wonder that the princes have begun to feel that the Congress has begun to share the paramountcy with the British. They see that in seven provinces, the Congress is in power and they also know that soon the Congress will be in power at the centre also.

CONGRESS MEDIATION WELCOMED.

The Princes are awake to their true self-interest and therefore they to-day welcome the mediation of the Congress. They have now begun to realise that the Congress is going to be the paramount Power in the near future. So they are now approaching us for the solution of their problems. In this they are wise and prudent for they have judged the spirit of the times. Those who have not still done so will have to fall in line very soon. The British Government is also on their side to-day. They are very anxious to have an agreement with the Congress on the question of Federation.

ARYA SAMAJISTS IN HYDERABAD

Plea For Fairplay

(From A Correspondent.)

DELHI, (By Mail.)

Mr. S. Chandra, Secretary of the Aryan Defence Committee, has returned to Delhi after his tour of Hyderabad State which was undertaken in the company of the Hon. Mr. G. S. Gupta, President of the International Aryan League. The visit was in connection with the alleged ill-treatment meted out to the Aryasamajists in the State, and the Hon. Mr. G. S. Gupta, had interviews with Sir Akbar Hydari and other high officials of the State in that connection. Mr. Chandra saw the Hyderabad Aryasamajists and Hindu under-trial prisoners at the Central Jail.

From Hyderabad, Mr. Chandra proceeded to Sholapur and Barsi to select the place and site for holding the Session of All-India Aryan Congress. The place and site have been selected by him, which together with the dates for the ensuing Session will be duly announced after the final approval of the Working Committee of the Aryan League which is meeting shortly.

On his way back Mr. Chandra interviewed Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha at Bombay and His Holiness Jagatguru Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtkoti) at Nasik and explained to them the existing condition of Hindus in the Nizam's State and discussed the situation arising out of it. He also addressed public meetings at both the places, and visited the Bhonsla Military College at Nasik.

In the course of a statement to the Press, Mr. Chandra says, "Let us hope that the interviews which the Hon. Mr. G. S. Gupta, had with Sir Akbar Hydari and other ministers of the Nizam's Government, the Police and other district officials will treat the Aryas and their religious activities in such a way as to regain their lost confidence. The Aryan League have been trying for the last several years to create good relations between the Arya Samaj and the Nizam's Government by conciliation and goodwill, but it is really deplorable that alike response had never been forthcoming from the other side.

SECURITY DEMAND ON LABOUR WEEKLY

NEW DELHI, Aug. 6.

The Local Government have demanded under section 7 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, a security of Rs. 1,000 from Mr. Saadullah Khan, President of the Thelawalas' Union, Delhi, who applied for permission to bring out a weekly paper entitled "Mazdoor Duniya." —United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)
a.m.
11-30 Bombay Orchestra 11-40 P. V. Amberkar.
noon.
12-0 Saturday's Talk.
p.m.
12-15 Sarangs 12-25 Shamabai of Kolhapur 12-55 Market Rates, Announcements 1-5 Popular Dance Music 5-30 G. P. Soman 5-45 Purvi 6-10 P. G. Soman 6-25 Ghazals 6-40 P. V. Amberkar 7-0 To Bhumijan 7-45 Commercial News 8-0 Short Story of Day 8-15 Nawab Saheb and an English Traveller 8-35 Jaltarang Solo Mishra kafi 8-40 Shamabai of Kolhapur Bhavgeet 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Shamabai of Kolhapur Thumri and Ghazal 9-30 News 9-45 Ignoramaswamy and Solomon 10-0 Man v. Woman 10-20 Mantzari Mavricakis: Soprano 10-30 Symphony Night.

Bombay—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
a.m.
8-0 Close down.
TRANSMISSION II
9-0, and 11-30 Same as in Bombay I.
TRANSMISSION III
61 metres (4,905 kc/s.)
p.m.
5-30 Same as in Bombay I.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres (886 kc/s.)
TRANSMISSION I
a.m.
7-0 Shahnai Solos 7-7 C. Music 7-25 Asad Ali Khan 7-45 Light Music 8-15 Q. Zahoor 8-20 Anjuman Ara News 8-40 In English 8-50 In Hindustani.
TRANSMISSION II
noon.
12-0 Ghazals.
p.m.
1-0 By Request from Simla
p.m.
TRANSMISSION III
a.m.
6-0 Light Variety 6-15 Chughtai and His Octet 6-30 Light Variety (Contd.) 6-50 Anjuman Ara 7-10 Film Hits 7-30 For Villagers Only 8-0 Collections and Recollections 8-15 History in the Making 8-30 Nai Raushni 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 An Orchestral Concert 10-0 Private Soldier talk by Ian Hay BBC recorded programme 10-15 Orchestral Concert (Contd.) 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)
Programme as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres (4,995 kc/s.)
p.m.
6-0 Anjuman Ara 6-20 Q. S. Zahoor 6-30 Concert 7-0 Haidar Husain 7-10 Malhars 7-30 Gay Geets 7-45 Geets and Bhajans 8-0 Anjuman Ara 8-15 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I 9-45 Asad Ali Khan 10-0 Programme as in Delhi I 10-15 Abdul Qadir 10-30 A Light Variety 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370 metres (810 kc/s.)
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
p.m.
12-36 Market Rates 12-41 Barnabas von Geczy. and Orchestra, Weather for Ocean 1-36 English Poets
1-51 Electric Motors and Generators By N. S. Gupta 2-6 Records 5-6 P. N. Ghosal 5-26 P. C. Chakravarty 5-46 Harendranath Nundy 6-6 For Countryside 6-36 Songs from Abhimonyu-Badh 7-21 Jantri Sangha 7-31 A. N. Bose 7-41 Binapani Mukherjee I 7-51 Wireless for invalids 8-6 News, Weather (Fengali) 8-21 Anath Nath Bose 8-41 Binapani Mukherjee I 9-1 Commercial News, Weather Report 9-6 News 9-21 Swing Music 9-36 3 Dirty Pavements talk by L. P. Atkinson 9-51 Melody and Rhythm

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres (1.600 kc/s)
p. M.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani 5-40 Habibullah Kabuli 6-0 Bai Saraswatibai of Bombay 6-20 Mehr Bakhsh on Sarod 6-25 Nawabbai 6-45 Ai Badariya 6-55 Shoaie 7-5 Bai Saraswatibai of Bombay 7-25 Nawabbai 7-45 Readings from Selected Books 8-0 Habibullah Kabuli 8-15 hour with villagers 9-15 News, Weather Report in Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Bai Saraswatibai of Bombay 10-5 Habibullah Kabuli 10-15 Nawabbai: Request Songs 10-35 Recalling the Past.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres (1,086 kc/s)
p. M.
6-30 Salig Ram Kohli 6-15 Shiv Nath Khanna of Patiala 7-5 Khurshid Sultana 7-30 Birds talk in Hindustani 8-0 Zarina Bano 8-15 Shiv Nath Khanna 8-35 Salig Ram Kohli 8-55 Khurshid Sultana and Zarina Bano 9-15 News Wether In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Wild Life in Punjab talk by A. M. David 10-0 Shiv Nath Khanna 10-20 Salig Ram Kohli 10-45 Khurshid Sultana and Zarina Bano.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres (1.022 kc/s)
p. M.
6-30 Aghan Saheb of Lucknow 6-50 Mannabai of Allahabad 7-15 M. V. Joglekar of Cawnpore 7-30 Aghan Saheb 7-45 History of Hindi Prose talk in Hindustani by S. Varma 8-0 Mannabai 8-25 M. V. Joglekar 8-30 Next Week's Programme 8-35 Aghan Saheb 9-0 Mannabai 9-15 News Weather Report In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Old Musicians 10-50 Lalita Gauri.

Madras—I Programme

V U M 211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
p. M.
5-30 Vakulabharanam on Violin 5-40 Shrimati Janaki: Vocalist 6-0 Carnatic Orchestra 6-10 Shrimati M. Logambal: Vocalist 7-15 Story in Tamil 7-30 Shrimati M. Logambal 8-20 Vachaspati on Veena 8-30 Mayavaram Krishna Iyer: Vocalist 9-30 News Weather 9-30 Delinquent Child talk by Hilda Theodore 9-45 Mayavaram Krishna Iyer: Vocalist.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres (4,950 kc/s)
p. m.
5-30 to 6-0 Programme as in Madras I 6-0 For Villager (Telugu) 6-30 For Villager (Tamil) 7-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I 9-45 R. H. Pollard: Tenor 10-0 Light Orchestra.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 13.93 m. (21.53 Mc/s) GSH 13.97 m. (21.47 Mc/s) GSG 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s) GSG (to 9-30 p.m.) 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s) GSF 19.82 m. (15.14 Mc/s)
p. m.
7-30 Montague Brearley, and his Orchestra Masked Ball Scene, Op. 3, No. 1 Popper. 9-30 Reginald Dixon 9-0 Fact or Fiction 9-30 News 9-50 Students' Songs.
10-50 to 11-45 p. m. Arabic Programme GSP 19.60 metres (15.31

REMEMBER TO GREET
THE LOVE-TEAM OF YOUR DREAMS
LILA CHITNIS, B.A.,
AND
JAL MERCHANT
IN
SUNDER MOVIETONE'S SOCIAL
Chhote-Sirkar
Written by: MOHANLAL DAVE | Directed by: HOMI MASTER
AT THE
EDWARD AND LAMINGTON
ON
WEDNESDAY THE 10TH AUGUST

REMEMBER .....
IT IS COMING ON FRIDAY NEXT
12th of AUGUST
Bombay Talkies' Great Masterpiece
VACHAN
Co-Starring:
DEVIKA RANI and ASHOK KUMAR
In Novel Roles in a Novel Picture with a Novel Theme which makes it the Greatest Treat of the Year
YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS IT
3 Shows on Friday—5-30, 8 & 10-30 P. M.
THE ROXY TALKIES

Indian Manufacturing Company.

The fifty-seventh ordinary general meeting of the share-holders of the Indian Manufacturing Company Limited was held on Saturday last at 5 p.m. at the registered office, of the Company, when Hargovandas Jamnadas Ramji presided.

Along with the report of the working of the Company's mills, the directors submitted for the year ended 31st March, 1938, the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account. A net profit of 178,417-7 including the balance of Rs. 1,365-7-3, last year was shown. A dividend of Rs. 60 per whole, and Rs. 30 per half share with a bonus of Rs. 20 per whole and Rs. 10 per half share was declared. The same additional director and the other two directors were re-elected. The Company's property is insured for Rs. 58,26,000.

The profits of the Company including standing charges, have also been insured for Rs. 4,50,000 including riot risk.

In all the above three meetings the Directors placed on record their deep sense of loss suffered by the Board and by the Company by the sad death in Vienna on the 6th September 1937 of their esteemed colleague and chairman, Mr. Madhavjee Damodhar Thackersey, who was a director of the Company for 16 years.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr. H.M
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Mails, Express and Passenger trains.
Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35
Delh. Express	6 0
Gujarat Mail	6 45
Kathiawar Mail	7 25
Frontier Mai.	8 15
The Flying Ranee (Mondays only) from Surat	*9 48
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Mondays) from Surat	10 58
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 0
Kathiawar Express	18 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesdays.

Departures from Bombay Central.

Kathiawar Express	8 45
Baroda Passenger	9 25
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 50
The Flying Ranee (Saturdays only) to Surat	15 10
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Saturdays) to Surat	18 5
Gujarat Mail	20 25
Frontier Mail	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	21 50
Delhi Express	22 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	22 25

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward pas-

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON—BOMBAY (via Poona.)
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.
Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 7-24 p.m.
Delivery: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.
BOMBAY—LONDON (via Poona.)
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.
Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.
BOMBAY—COLOMBO (via Poona).
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.
Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m.
COLOMBO-BOMBAY (via Poona.)
Delivery: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 6 p.m.

A Tonic That Gives Vitality

(From A Correspondent.)

Almost everyone needs a tonic at some time or another, after an illness, or when run-down through overwork During the monsoon when sudden changes of temperature cause colds and other illnesses a tonic will build up the body and give vitality. The hottest months, too, have an even more fatiguing effect on many, and for all such occasions Wincarnis is an excellent tonic and energiser. It can be taken before going to bed or at any convenient time. As long as a glass or two of Wincarnis is taken daily, the result will be an increase of bodily and mental energy, better digestion, and resistance to disease. Keep well this easy, pleasant way.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6-8-1938.

Change of 8 a.m barometer in past 24 hours +.001 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.5 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.9 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.2 degrees 2.4 (above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.9 degrees 0.2 (below normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 93 p.c
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 119 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hours.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.
Rain in 24 hours 0.39 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 1.51 inches.
Total rainfall during the year 50.10 inches.
Weather Remark—Thunderstorm and rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 6-8-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.91 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.71 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Aug. 7.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Since June 1	Departure
Agra	90	76	0.3	13.3	—0...
Amraoti	87	74	0.3	22.5	+5.5
Akola	91	74	0.9	28.0	+11.5
Ahmedabad	94	79	T	17.1	—0.7
Ajmer	92	80	—	7.5	—3.4
Ahmednagar	82	71	0.5	21.6	+12.5
Ambala	94	79	—	14.9	+2.3
Allahabad	87	78	0.1	23.3	+4.2
Benares	89	78	0.2	20.4	+1.6
Bareilly	88	78	T	26.1	+4.2
BOMBAY	86	77	0.5	49.4	+3.3
Bangalore	82	67	0.1	12.5	+4.5
Bhopal	85	71	0.6	37.2	—
Baroda	93	79	--	30.9	—
Belgaum	81	69	0.2	22.3	—5.3
Bahawalpur	107	83	—	1.1	—2.0
Bijapur	86	70	2.5	13.0	+6.9
Bellary	87	73	1.1	5.0	+1.8
Bhavnagar	93	78	—	16.1	+4.3
Chittagong	80	75	1.7	48.0	B0.6
Calcutta	87	77	—	18.1	—8.9
Cuttack	84	75	0.2	19.2	—5.9
Cawnpore	88	78	1.5	23.6	+7.2
Calicut	85	75	0.1	82.5	+13.5
Colombo	83	76	0.6	7.7	—6.1
Cheerapunji	—	-	—	—	—
Cocanada	87	77	—	18.3	+1.5
Cochin	84	75	0.4	49.1	—5.9
Dehra Dun	84	74	0.1	50.4	+8.0
Delhi	97	80	—	6.5	—6.2
Dehra I. Khan	109	83	—	1.5	—1.8
Darjeeling	67	60	0.1	73.7	+9.0
Desa	92	76	—	13.1	—0.3
Dalhousie	—	—	0.3	31.0	—4.1
Fort Sandeman	101	75	—	2.5	—0.9
Gorakhpur	88	78	—	31.1	+7.1
Hyderabad (Dn.)	87	70	0.1	—	—
Hyderabad (Sind)	98	79	—	2.1	—1.8
Indore	86	72	1.7	35.0	+17.3
Jhansi	90	75	0.1	28.2	+9.1
Jubbulpore	77	73	2.2	34.3	+4.5
Jacobabad	107	81	—	0.7	—0.7
Jaipur	96	78	0.1	9.5	—2.7
Karwar	83	75	0.9	64.5	—16.4
Karachi	86	79	—	1.7	—2.5
Kodaikanal	64	54	0.4	11.6	+1.1
Khandwa	89	79	0.9	27.8	—11.9
Lucknow	85	78	1.9	36.0	+17.4
Ludhiana	101	82	—	6.1	—6.1
Lahore	104	85	—	6.2	—2.1
Lyallpur	105	82	—	4.6	—0.5
Multan	102	83	—	1.2	—2.1
Mysore	86	67	0.1	4.9	—1.1
Madras	92	80	—	3.8	—3.0
Maymyo	70	65	0.1	13.1	—3.9
Marmagoa	82	74	1.0	50.2	—
Malegaon	89	72	0.5	11.1	+1.4
Mussoorie	66	59	0.1	41.5	+0.9
Mahableshwar	81	63	T	176.8	—0.4
Murree	76	63	—	28.3	+9.1
Mount Abu	76	65	—	27.1	—5.1
Masulipatam	89	73	2.5	20.5	+8.3
Mandalay	84	76	—	8.5	—1.2
Mangalore	83	75	0.1	91.3	+14.9
Meerut	—	—	—	12.3	—2.0
Mercara	75	63	1.3	86.1	+11.5
Nagpur	87	72	0.9	35.0	+9.4
Ootacamund	64	52	1.5	13.7	—3.2
Patna	87	76	0.4	28.4	+5.6
Peshawar	102	85	—	1.2	—1.2
Poona	86	72	T	13.5	+0.7
Pacharhi	73	67	0.4	52.3	+13.3
Port Blair	86	79	T	44.4	+6.3
Ranchi	80	72	1.1	20.4	—7.7
Ranchi	80	72	1.1	20.4	—7.7
Rawalpindi	98	80	0.1	23.6	+11.7
Rangoon	86	74	0.6	41.5	—2.6
Ratnagiri	84	76	0.2	80.5	+13.5
Rajkot	93	74	—	16.6	—0.2
Sialkot	96	83	—	18.1	+5.7
Srinagar	92	66	—	3.8	—0.5
Sholapur	89	72	0.1	21.3	+11.3
Shillong	75	65	0.3	3.87	+6.6
Simla	69	60	0.4	28.1	—1.0
Surat	91	89	—	26.1	—0.7
Salem	89	74	—	12.4	+4.3
Trichinopoly	89	75	T	8.4	+5.0
Trivandrum	85	71	0.7	17.9	—3.8
Vizagapatam	87	76	0.1	12.8	+2.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

POONA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Aug. 7.

The monsoon has been strong in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, the Punjab Hills, Central parts of the country and the Deccan, and fairly active in the rest of the Peninsula and North-East India, scattered light showers having occurred in East Rajputana and Gujarat.

Chief amounts of Rainfall:—Saugor Island, Guna four inches; Dibrugarh, Parbhani, three; Sibsagar, Narayanganj, Lucknow.

Four winding machines, one oil fuel boiler equipment and six electric motors were ordered dur-Nowgong, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Pendra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Masulipatam, two; Chittagong, Jessore, Cawnpore, Indore, Mercara, Ootacamund one and half; Burdwan, Chandbali, Ranch, Akola, Seon; Marmagao, Karwar, Hanamonda, Bellary one.

Forecast: Until the evening of eight: Monsoon will be active in the region from Assam to Orissa and Chota Nagpur, along and near the Western Himalayas, in the Central parts of the country, the Deccan, North Madras coast and Mysore, while fairly widespread rain is expected on West Coast, and local rain in the rest of Southern and Eastern India. Scattered showers are also likely in East Rajputana and Gujarat.

Heavy Rainfall warning. Locally heavy rain is likely along and near the Punjab-United Provinces hills and in and around the North-West of the Central Provinces during the next forty-eight hours.—A.P.

THE "JEWEL" OF ALL REPUTED OILS IS
COCOLA
SCENTED HAIR OIL
Jewel of India
Calcutta.

Look young with CASTOPHENE
CASTOR OIL CHOCOLATES
When indigestion and constipation have made you pale and weak, have puffed your eyes and wrinkled your face—turn to Castophene, the ideal chocolate laxative. Thoroughly clears the system of these insidious poisons which undermine your health. It tastes like chocolate. A perfect laxative for all the family. From your chemist.
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P.O. BOX 88, KARACHI.

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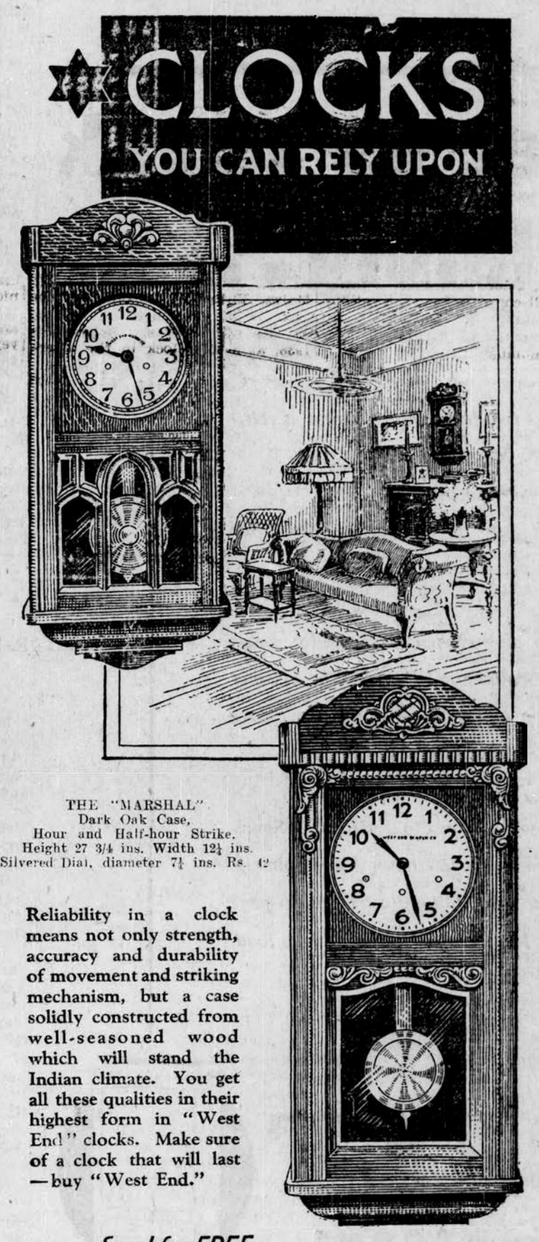
YOU CAN RELY UPON



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Dark Oak Case,
Hour and Half-hour Strike.
Height 27 3/4 ins. Width 12½ ins.
Silvered Dial, diameter 7½ ins. Rs. 42

Reliability in a clock means not only strength, accuracy and durability of movement and striking mechanism, but a case solidly constructed from well-seasoned wood which will stand the Indian climate. You get all these qualities in their highest form in "West End" clocks. Make sure of a clock that will last—buy "West End."

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THE "CAMBRIDGE"
Height 30½ins. Width 13 ins.
Silvered Dial, diameter 8 ins.
Hour and Half-hour Strike
Dark Oak Case Rs. 45
Highly Polished Walnut Case Rs. 50
4/4 Westminster Chimes
Dark Oak Case Rs. 65
Highly Polished Walnut Case Rs. 70

STRONG, RELIABLE MOVEMENTS IN MODERN ATTRACTIVE CASES

WEST END WATCH Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

Princes' Attitude Towards Federal Scheme

Interesting Sidelights On Discussions Among Rulers And Ministers During Formative Stages Of India Bill

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Aug. 4.

Interesting sidelight on the constitutional discussions among the Rulers of the Indian States and their Ministers "vis-a-vis" the Federal Scheme, during the formative stages of the Government of India Bill in 1935, is provided in the note on a work of the Hyderabad External Relations Committee and on the deliberations of the Informal Committee of States' Ministers, (the Hydari Committee), which is contained in the Appendix to the annual Administration Report of Hyderabad State for 1935.

The note recalls the decisions taken in Bombay in May 1934, to appoint a Committee of Ministers to consider the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee which appeared in November, 1934, and to formulate recommendations thereon. It adds that the Hydari Committee met in Bombay in the following month under the Chairmanship of Sir Akbar Hydari. This meeting had for its guidance the review on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report prepared by the Hyderabad External Relation's Committee of which Sir Akbar Hydari is the Chairman, as well as a critical note by the State's Counsel in London on the different features of the report. As the result of these deliberations in Bombay, the Hydari Committee came to the conclusion that the Report of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament constituted in many ways an advance on the White Paper proposals from the point of view of the Indian States, particularly as far as the financial provisions were concerned, and it was agreed that, in general, the recommendations should be acceptable to the States, subject to certain important reservations. At the same time it was made clear that the final attitude of the States could not be determined until the appearance of the Bill. At a later meeting of the same Committee, attention was given mainly to the List of the Federal Subjects, as given in the Report, and they were examined in the light of the Sovereign Powers enjoyed by the States under each subject.

TENTATIVE CONCLUSIONS.

There were discussions also on such of the more important constitutional, juridical and economic provisions of the Report as applied to the States and, while coming to certain conclusions, it was recognised that these must remain tentative until detailed consideration was given to the provisions of the Bill and that part of the proposed Instrument of Accession which was intended to be common to all the States.

OPENING CLAUSES

The Government of India Bill was published in January 1935, and the External Relations Committee made an intensive scrutiny and examination of its provisions for the following six months. Arrangements made in anticipation of the appearance of the Bill for its examination, enabled the External Relations Committee, on the advice of its Counsel in London, to consider and report to His Exalted Highness' Government on the opening clauses of the Bill within the time originally fixed.

In conclusion the note draws attention to the fact that the external Relations Committee, in the course of the examination of the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and of the provisions of the Bill, devoted particular attention to questions relating to Berar, Paramountcy, Defence, Privileges and Immunities, Railways, and Water Supplies, Residuary powers, Administration and the allocation to the State of seats in the Federal Legislature were also among the matters to which the Committee paid special attention while, in regard to the Commercial Treaty of 1802, it was recommended to the Government that the difference of interpretation between the Government of India and the State, arising from the Treaty, might be referred to an impartial Judicial Tribunal for the appointment of which a request might be made.

NOTICES TO AIRMEN

Rules About Lights And Signals

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

One of the latest of the series of notices to airmen issued by the Director of Civil Aviation relates to the application of the rules as to lights and signals and rules for air traffic in conformity with the International Convention for the regulation of aerial navigation.

At aerodromes with flying clubs or schools, authority may be given to a responsible official to relax certain rules when training persons for flying and in tests for pilots' licences, but for the suspension of rules for flying displays the permission of the Director of Civil Aviation is necessary.

The notice deals with the display of signals at aerodromes having ground control and details control signals, landing direction signals and signals to give warning of a state of unserviceability or a prohibition of landing.

The notice pays special attention to the operation of aerodrome lighting. Floodlights, whenever available, should, it is stated, be used for illuminating the landing areas for landings by night, except in the case of fog or ground mist when the floodlight may be more of a hindrance than a help.

The notice lays down the conditions under which landing flares should be used and describes the form of the flare path. Rules concerning the operation of aerodrome beacons, boundary lights, approach lights and steering flares are also given.—United Press.

MOTORISTS MOBILISE

LAHORE, August 6.

Amidst scenes of great enthusiasm, the Second Session of the All-India Motor Vehicles Congress, commenced to-day, in the specially-decorated pandal, Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, a member of the Central Legislative Assembly, presiding. About 500 delegates from all over the country attended.

The ostensible purpose of the session, is to record a protest against various provisions of the Motor Vehicles Bill now pending before the Central Assembly.

After speeches by the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President, the sitting was adjourned till to-night, when resolutions will be taken up.

In the morning, the President-Elect was taken along the main thoroughfares of the city, in a mile-long procession, which terminated peacefully at noon. About 5,000 persons participated in the procession, with placards protesting against the impending legislation.—United Press.

"BRIDE-GROOM MUST NOT RIDE A HORSE"!

Disabilities Of Harijans In U. P

LUCKNOW, August 5.

"Bride-groom must not ride on horse back and not 'puris' fried in ghee' but rice must be served on festivals and at social functions" are some of the unreasonable injunctions of the caste-Hindus to depressed classes in certain districts in U. P. In fact caste-Hindus attacked a marriage procession of one Khimar Singh Shilpakar and forced the bride groom to come down from the palanquin in Lower Garhwal. The question was raised in course of a question in the U. P. Assembly. The Hon. Premier Pt. Govindballabh Pant replying to a supplementary in same connection said that civic liberty should be protected on all classes of citizens and greater care should be taken in case of Harijans.

The disabilities of Harijans are many and varied. Harijan bride-groom may not ride a palanquin or "Dola Palki" in Rohilkhund and Kumaon divisions; they may not play the band; they may not use costly Mohars in rural area; last but not least they may not construct houses of brick and mortar in Zamindari villages. Social customs have banned them and even now they are being enforced with a rigidity which causes surprise.

Besides these ordinary civic rights of which they have been deprived they suffer from many political rights: Defective tenancy laws do not allow tenancy rights to such tenants who have to depend on the mercy of Zamindars and can only exist as tenants at will who can be ejected at any time and can live only as agricultural labourers. They have no elected representation in self-governing bodies like Municipal and district boards and village panchayats.

In spite of intense propaganda ban on temple entry remains in many places and recital of 'kathas" (religious discourse) and use bathing ghats are not permitted to them.

"Beggar" (forced labour) although prevalent ubiquitously in rural areas, is expected of depressed classes.—A. P.

FOUR ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

Central Assembly Congress Party's Meeting

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

The Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly met this afternoon in the Assembly Chamber to decide their attitude regarding various adjournment motions and Bills coming up before the Assembly which commences to-morrow.

The Executive Committee of the Party met earlier.

It is understood it was decided to Mr. Chettyar's adjournment motion to-morrow regarding the appointment of a non-Indian as the Insurance Superintendent, on which the mover and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Party, are expected to speak.

Other motions on which the Party will seek adjournment of the House are those of Mr. Satyamurthi regarding the bombing of tribal area, the non-publication of the report of the Sugar Tariff Board, action on the Wedgwood Committee's recommendations, increase in defence charges and of Mr. Abdul Quayum about the Waziristan operations.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and Prof. N. G. Ranga will speak on behalf of the Party on the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bills, the motion for reference of which to a Select Committee will be made by the Home Member.

Two more adjournment motions have been tabled by Mr. Asaf Ali regarding the arrest and conviction of sixty Congress workers in Delhi and the new scheme of Mr. Hore-Belisha involving India in an increased defence expenditure.—United Press.

Need Of Indian On Trinidad Commission

INDIA GOVT. MUST MAKE REPRESENTATION TO COLONIAL OFFICE, SAYS ANDREWS

TIRUPATTUR (Madras), Aug. 2.

A suggestion that there should be an Indian representative on the Royal Commission which has now been appointed to enquire into the labour troubles in Trinidad, has been made by Mr. C. F. Andrews in the course of a communication to the Press

"I have noticed with great regret," says Mr Andrews, "that the names of the Commissioners and the Chairman are now published and up to the present no Indian representative has been appointed. This is especially regrettable because a large proportion of the labourers in Trinidad, concerning whom an investigation is to be made are Indians, for whom the Government of India is still responsible because they went out under an Indenture system which the Government of India sponsored.

NEED OF INDIAN.

It is surely necessary that the Government of India should make representation to the Colonial Office that, where so many of the labourers are from India, one who understood India and Indian languages should serve on the Commission, which is to investigate into their grievances. The majority of these Indian labourers cannot speak English and the Commission itself would have to take their evidence through interpretation. It would be best that some responsible and prominent person from India whose mother language is Hindi should be appointed, because the majority of Indian labourers in Trinidad are Hindi-speaking.

IN BRITISH GUIANA.

"There is also a very large Hindi-speaking labour force in British Guiana, which is close to Trinidad and has shared in the same Labour troubles. It would be advisable that their grievances should be enquired into at the same time."—United Press.

Improvement In Health Of Mother And Infants

Maternity And Child Welfare Clinic Filling A Sorely Felt Need

The following are extracts from the report of the work of the Parsi Trusts' Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, for the year ended 31st December, 1937:

During the year under report Bai Putlibai Jehangir Gamadia, Bai Navajbai Navroji Gamadia, Mr. J. H. Cama and Mr. Navroji J. Gamadia, were good enough to come to the help of the Clinic by donating to the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds and Properties a sum of Rs. 52,000 for the erection of a building at Gamadia Colony, Tardeo, to be used partly for housing the Clinic and partly for letting out to tenants, the net income out of rent to be utilised towards the expenses of the Clinic. The Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds and Properties have been good enough to give a loan of about Rs. 18,000 for the purchase of a plot of land for the Clinic building sold at a reduced rate by Bai Navajbai N. Gamadia. The building will be occupied from July 1938.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY APPARATUS.

Dr. Davar recommended the installation of an Ultra Violet Ray Apparatus at the Clinic and Mr. J. H. Cama was kind enough to donate an apparatus at a cost of Rs. 642-8-0 for which our cordial thanks are due to the donor. The apparatus has already been installed and Violet-Ray treatment is being given to needy children under the supervision of our Hon. Pediatrician, Dr. Davar. The thanks of the Committee are due to Dr. R. A. Davar for the interesting report and for the good work that he is doing at the Clinic.

The need of judicious but cautious contraception or family limitation in certain cases was badly felt on medical and other grounds and the Physician and lady Visitor were requested to give necessary advice to the needy mothers leaving it to them whether to take the advice or not.

From the inception of the Clinic till now Dr. S. M. Khambatta, D.D.S., F.A.C., J.P., has been rendering honorary services as a Dental Surgeon to the patients attending the Clinic and needing dental treatment Cases referred by the Physician in charge to Dr. Khambatta are treated by him on the day he attends the Clinic.

STIR IN KOHAT DISTRICT

Release Of Three Politicals Demanded By People

KOHAT, August 6.

Malik Mohammad Zaman Khan along with three others was arrested by the Political Agent of Kurram Agency on August 1 last, and all the four were sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Malik Zaman Khan went on hunger-strike as a protest against alleged ill-treatment of the police. It is understood he was brought to Kohat in a car, but nothing is known so far regarding his other three comrades.

This news has created a stir among the people of the district, and the Kohat District Congress Committee is contemplating to start a vigorous agitation against the action of the Political Agent of Kurram Agency. Telegrams have been sent to Dr. Khan Sahib Premier, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the N. W. Frontier Provincial Congress Committee and the All-India Congress Committee to secure their release.

Malik Zaman Khan was arrested last year also by the Political Agent but was later released on the intervention of the Congress Ministry.—United Press.

SUPPLY OF WIRELESS SETS ON AEROPLANES

Activities Of I. R. And C. Communications Co., Ltd.

The Directors of the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd., has submitted to the share holders the report and accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st. December 1937. During the period, the Company had made a net profit of over eight and a half lakhs of rupees after making provision for depreciation and provision for Income Tax and Super Tax and surcharge. The Chairman in his speech referred to the question of aeroplanes rates for telegraphic communications between various points of the Empire, and hoped that the reduction would give an additional facility to trade, ultimately securing benefit to the Empire as a whole. The Chairman also informed the audience that the Company has made a move in the aviation field by supplying and serving wireless sets instilled on

Pensioners' Photographs To Be Affixed To Payment Order

CALCUTTA, August 6.

The Government of Bengal, it is understood, have under consideration a proposal requiring pensioner's photograph on the pension payment order as an additional means of identification.

This experiment, it is pointed out, has been tried for one year in the North-Western Frontier Province and is reported to have been a success there. This is expected to help the disbursing officers with comparatively easy means of identification, and the pensioner to save some delay which must have been caused by the need of comparing the thumb and finger impressions before making the payment.

This order will not, however, apply to European ladies, 'purdah' ladies, persons who have been gazetted officers or those holding Government titles, and also to those who may be specially exempted by Government.—United Press.

MYSORE CO-OP. CONFERENCE

The XXV Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference will be held at Mysore during the ensuing Dasara (i. e., October 1938). Co-operative Institutions and Co-operators are invited to send in subjects relating to the movement for being included in the agenda for the Conference so as to reach the Office of the Institute on or before the 25th August 1938.

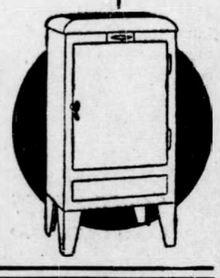
Let us speak Plainly...

It is the temperature inside a refrigerator which counts.

Food must be kept below 50° F for safe preservation

Only the electric refrigerator keeps safe temperatures—and it is cheaper to run and gives more storage space than others.

Please write to BEST Showrooms, Electric House, Fort, Bombay, for a beautifully illustrated 16-page booklet on this subject of storing food. It is Free.



BEST SHOWROOMS.

BRK. 5

Safely Rely on AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS

THERE is nothing like Sloan's Liniment for quick relief from muscular pain. It penetrates deep down to the seat of the trouble, soothes, warms, relieves congestion. New healing blood is drawn to the aching spot, the pain eases and fades away. Almost instantly you feel better.

You can trust Sloan's Liniment just as your doctor has trusted it for over 75 years. It has proved itself to be the one reliable remedy for aches, sprains, chest colds, lumbago and sciatica. Never be without a bottle of Sloan's Liniment. Buy one today.

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SLOAN'S LINIMENT

PATHE
Daily 3-30 6-30 & 10 p.m.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
Both Epochs of Victor Hugo's "LES MISERABLES" with Harry Baur will be shown again on Wednesday Morning at 10 a.m.
Book Early 'Ph: 41561 or Rose's.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Sud 13, 1994
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Akhar 11 1357
Parsi: Aspandarmad 7, 1307
Hightide: 10-50; 22-26
Lowtide: 3-48; 16-52
Sunrise: 6h. 17m.
Sunset: 7h. 17m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

TALPADE—Poornanand Vinayak 2nd Grade Indian Assistant, Imperial Bank of India, died (Sunday Evening). Funeral at 8-30 a.m. to-day (Monday) at 393 Thakurdwar, Bombay.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of July 1938 was 1954 of whom 1048 were males and 906 females.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION (RED FLAG.)

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. at the Indira Building, Poibawdi, Parel, Bombay 12.

MEDALS DISTRIBUTING GATHERING.

Medals distributing gathering will be held by the Khoja Shia Isna-Ashri Volunteer Corps within a short time for the Khoja Shia Isna-Ashri boys who have passed the last Matriculation Examination. The candidate who has obtained highest marks will be awarded a Gold Medal by Mr. Sultan Ali Haji Nassur Haji Mavji.

All the candidates are requested to send their names at the following address before 16th August, 1938.

Address: Library Hall, Samuel Street. Bombay. 9.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EROS—"Sunset Vienna" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Adventures of Robin Hood" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Condemned Women" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Nirmala" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Broadway Melody of 1938" Daily at 5-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Gorakh Aya" Daily at 530, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Vessel of Wrath" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jailor" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Baghban" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Les Miserables" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Janabai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Nothing Sacred" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Rajkumari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.). at the Committee's Office, Congress House Vithalbhai Patel Road.

SHAHIR JATHAR IN BOMBAY.

Shahir Jathar, who is under the patronage of the Gwalior Durbar will be available in Bombay for his Pawada (Ballade) programmes during the Ganesh Festival in Bombay. Those who wish to arrange his programmes may address inquiries to Shahir Jathar, Sriniwas Building, Kalyan.

SUPPORT AND EDUCATION FOR SIGHTLESS

Poona Home For Blind Issues Report

The Poona School and Home for the blind has issued its report for the year 1937. It is stated that at the end of the year under report, 20 blind boys are receiving support and education at the Poona School and Home. Out of these 20 boys, 15 are resident students and five are day students who attend the school to learn the crafts and reading and writing in the Braill. All the living expenses of the residence students are met from the funds of the Association. Bulk of the funds required for running the Poona School is supplied from Bombay. It was therefore found advisable to form a Managing Committee in Bombay.

The school is indebted to those institutions, ladies and gentlemen who patronised the School. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister and Minister for Education of the Government of Bombay, honoured the school by a visit and a donation. Tarabai Eye Clinic is a comparatively very recent activity of the Home, the object of which is to give instant relief to eye-sufferers and curable blinds, and also to do propaganda on behalf of the blind.

"BASIC IN BURMA"

Rapid Growth Of Movement

"You will find that it is wherever national feeling, national pride, and national self-consciousness are strongest that Basic English will prove most acceptable and take root most easily," said Mr. Adolph Myers, Basic Representative for India, lecturing on "Basic in Burma" to the Basic English Association at Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday. Professor J. C. Daruvala, of the Khalsa College, President of the Association, was in the chair.

Mr. Myers continued: This explains the support given to Basic by leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and U. Maung Gyee, President of the Burmese Upper House.

It was because the Council of National Education in Burma, which controls 45 middle and high schools attended by nearly 8,000 pupils, had come into being 15 years ago on the crest of a wave of national feeling that it was so ready to welcome Basic now.

He had been approached by several authorities in India, who were contemplating the introduction of Basic in their schools, but who felt the necessity for expert advice and encouragement of their teachers in the initial stages; and in view of the tremendous wave of interest in Basic throughout India the Orthological Institute was in fact preparing to send out additional experts to be placed at the disposal of authorities anxious for their assistance. If these plans matured he believed that in a short time there would be several such experts working throughout the country, so that it was hardly too much to hope that in comparatively short time the standard of English in Indian schools would greatly improve, while simultaneously it would be found possible to decrease the time devoted to the subject.

This would mean another big step forward to the linking up of all countries where Basic was being used as a "first step"; because that "first step" was at the same time a complete language system in itself ideally suited for use as an international auxiliary language.

Professor Daruvala, thanking the lecturer, said he had heard Basic described as a "racket" designed to strengthen the stranglehold of English on the country. On the other hand there were Englishmen who were suspicious of Basic because they thought it would have exactly the opposite effect. If, as Mr. Myers had said and experience in Burma was proving, Basic meant a higher standard of English in less time, then it was obvious that both these points of view were wrong. So long as English was necessary to India—and he thought that irrespective of the political connection it would always be necessary—Basic would be an ideal 'first-step' in its learning and teaching.

DEMANDS OF B. P. ELECTRIC WORKMEN'S UNION

The Secretary, Bombay Presidency Electric Workmen's Union, writes:—

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Electric Workmen's Union was held on Saturday last when Mr. Joshi was in chair.

The meeting adopted the annual report and statement of accounts of the Union and elected the following Executive Committee for 1938-39:—

President: Mr. T. M. Joshi.
Vice-Presidents: Messrs. V. A. Vichare and D. G. Khot.
Treasurer: Mr. K. R. Patil.
General Secretary: Mr. N. M. Mankar.

Jt. Secretary: Mr. D. S. Chavan

The meeting then passed the following resolution for submission to the Bombay Government for their immediate consideration:

This meeting requests the Bombay Government to enforce the Payment of Wages Act in the industry as the employers do not effect payment of their employees in time. It also requests that the Factory Act should be applied to all electric shops and establishments, that each worker should get off on Sundays, when a workman puts in a service of one year he should be made permanent and that he should be given some increment in his salary each year, that the Second Class Wireman should be allowed to work in low tension (230 vlts), when the worker meets with an accident on duty he should be compensated and that Wireman should get from Rs. 1|8 to 3 per day and get an assistant.

TRIBUTE TO BOMBAY CABINET

Frontier M.L.A. Studies Their Achievements

BOMBAY, Sunday.

"The Bombay Ministry are slow but very cautious like the Madras Ministry and have a tendency towards constitutionalism",—is the impression gathered regarding the Bombay Ministry by Dr. C. C. Ghose, M.L.A. (Frontier), who was deputed by the Congress Party in the Frontier Legislative Assembly to study the working of the Congress Ministries.

"So far as the Bombay Government are concerned," said Dr. Ghose to a "United Press" representative, "the Ministry have effected considerable reforms in educational matters and Harijan movement far ahead of other provinces. The temple entry bill has been first introduced in this Presidency, which certainly redounds to their credit. They are also shortly going to introduce electric power in place of manual labour by convicts, and this is certainly a more humane and up-to-date matter of reform.

"The process of introduction of prohibition is rather slow but sure, and no new legislation has yet been enacted by the Ministry here like the Madras Government the former depending mainly on the old Abkari Act, 1878.

"The Madras Government have taken the lead in the matter of introducing radio, both in jail and mental hospital—an innovation much to be desired in an advanced Presidency like Bombay also, and I am told that they are to follow suit in the very near future.

"I am informed that 'charkha' has been successfully introduced in the Central Female Jail at Yeravada.

"The Bombay Publicity Department are also doing very useful service by issuing 'communiques' and distributing leaflets in original languages of the province, so that they may reach the farthest corners of rural areas. I am glad to know that the same procedure has been adopted by the United Provinces Government also. They are doing this through the agency of the district and rural Congress Committees and other self-Government institutions through the province.

Dr. Ghose left for Peshawar on Saturday night.—United Press.

Visual Education Society Of India

A new Association entitled the "Visual Education Society of India" was inaugurated in Bombay the other day at a representative meeting of the members of the teaching profession and social workers.

The primary aim of the Society is to promote the cause of education of the child as well as the adult by means of educational films and other visual aids such as slides, etc.

Mr. G. B. Jathar, Principal of Elephinstone College, who presided over the inaugural meeting of the Society observed that Visual Instruction should not be regarded as an experiment but an accomplished fact. The valuable experience gained in this field by other countries like Japan and Germany clearly manifested the potency of Visual Instruction. It only remained for India to utilise this powerful instrument of films adopted to our own special circumstances.

With the aid of films, continued the speaker, India could make a great headway in the realm of rural reconstruction, adult education and for the promotion of better understanding and inter-racial cordiality.

Among the various activities of this Society would be the attempt to bring together all persons and institutions who believe in the efficacy of the use of educational films and other visual aids in supplementing education; to arrange lectures and demonstrations to illustrate the potentialities of educational films; and to encourage experimental work and research in educational films for securing recognition by Universities and Government of the definite educational value of visual aids.

The Society will also encourage production and exhibition of educational films by giving them technical and other help, and hopes to build up a library of educational films, slides and literature pertaining to visual education.

The meeting passed two other resolutions, one appointing a Committee to draft the constitution of the Society and the other urging the Government to appoint a Committee chosen from amongst the teaching profession who would claim some experience in Visual Instruction to report to the Government on the possibilities of the same.—

Bombay Natural History Society

A meeting of members of the Bombay Natural History Society and their friends was held at the Prince of Wales' Museum on Thursday. Rev. Fr. J. F. Cains, S. J. was in the Chair.

The Honorary Secretary announced the election of the following twenty-eight members since the last meeting held on the 24th March, 1938:—Mr. R. E. Hawkins, Bombay; Mr. E. T. Ashby, R.A., Peshawar; Mr. Mark A. Wynter-Blyth, M.A., Simla; the Officer in Charge, Central Agriculture Library, Hyderabad, Deccan; Mr. S. F. Christie, Bombay; H. H. the Maharana of Danta State; Mr. Paul de Launey, Bengal; Mr. John Abel, Peshawar; Raja Bahadur Jawahir Singh of Sarangarh; Raja of Mahmudabad, Mahmudabad, U. P.; Mr. N. H. Menesse, I. S. E., Hyderabad, Sind; Mr. R. W. Aitken, Bombay; the Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Sir S. Hissam ud Din, Peshawar; Maharaja of Patna State; Mr. A. B. Barrett, Sylhet, Assam; Mr. Derek Headly, Palestine; Rev. J. W. Ruddell, Bombay; Mr. F. W. Goodwin, Simla; Conte Georgio U. della Gherardesca, Italy; Mr. E. C. Ormond, Calcutta; Mr. G. W. Gemmell, Calcutta; Mr. P. Burnside, B. F. S., Rangoon; Mr. S. T. Moses, Baroda; Mr. J. I. Alfrey, Bombay; Mr. R. W. V. Palmer, Rangoon; Mr. Oscar Lindgren, Kalimpong; Mr. K. H. Fraser, Tellicherry; Mrs. Mehra K. A. Lalkaka, Bombay.

Sardar Patel Leaves For Wardha

BOMBAY, Aug. 7.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, left this evening for Wardha by Calcutta Mail. He was seen off at the station by a number of B. P. C. C. officials including Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, Mr. S. K. Patil and others.

Sardar Patel will stay at Wardha for about three days.—United Press.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

The Governor of Bombay received Sardar K. R. Vinchurkar at Government House on Saturday.

Mr. H. L. Murray and Mr. A. St. J. Shuttleworth arrived at Government House on Saturday.

G. D. C. C. AFFAIRS

What Patil Said At B.P.C.C. Meeting And Why Masani Was Ruled Out

Sjt. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. writes:—

"In the report appearing in today's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the proceedings of the adjourned special meeting of the B. P. C. C. held on Saturday evening at the Congress House, I have come across one or two inaccurate statements which are likely to create mis-understanding if not corrected in time. Your reporter does not seem to have understood my reference to Khaddar Clause in my speech. He has put in my mouth words that I have never said. I never said that "Mrs. Perinben Captain was unfit to be the President of the Council as she was not a habitual wearer of Khaddar". This is a very wrong statement.

WHAT PATIL SAID

What I said was this:

"Mrs. Captain had ceased to be a member of the Council of the Girgaum District from the 19th of December 1937, the day on which the B. P. C. C. elections took place She held her position in an ex-officio capacity being a delegate. The moment she ceased to be a delegate, she also ceased to be ex-officio member of the Council. I give an illustration in support of this point. In our Constitution, it is obligatory for a member of the Executive to be habitual wearer of Khaddar. If it is found in a meeting that a member is not using Khaddar he "ipso facto" ceases to be a member thereof, notwithstanding any other qualifications that he might have."

This was merely an illustration and I never made an accusation against Mrs. Perinben Captain of the nature suggested in your report.

WHY MR. MASANI WAS RULED OUT.

There is another inaccuracy which has to be corrected. Mr. Nagindas T. Master, the President of the Meeting disallowed Mr. Masani to make reference to Gandhiji's telegram to Mrs. Perinben Captain. Mr. Masani was not prepared to disclose the original telegram which Mrs. Perinben Captain had sent to Mahatmaji to which Gandhiji's telegram was a reply.

It was made abundantly clear at the meeting that the proper procedure to be followed if Gandhiji's name was to be used at all was to make a full disclosure of the whole communication. This meant that Mrs. Perinben's telegram to Gandhiji, his reply to that, my telegram to Gandhiji and his reply and also my telephonic talk with Mr. Mahadeo Desai had all to be disclosed so that a complete representation could be before the House. But since Mr. Masani could not disclose Mrs. Perinben's representation to Gandhiji, Mr. Nagindas Master ruled that he would not allow a reference to a part of the representation."

City's Health Returns

The health returns of Bombay during the 31st week of 1938, i.e., the week ended 30th July 1938, were as under:

The total mortality 797 was 39 less than that of the last week and the death rate registered was 35.7 on the census population of 1931 as against 679 for the 31st week of 1937 and the death rate 30.4. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennial was 578 and the death rate 25.9.

Out of the total deaths 262 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, small-pox caused 8 attacks (including 2 imported from Bandra) and 8 deaths. Cholera and plague were absent during the week. There were 9 deaths from typhoid. There was only one attack from Cerebro-spinal fever and 2 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 658 which compares favourably with that for the 31st week of 1937 viz. 634 and 623 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1933-37).

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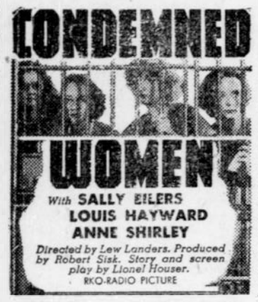
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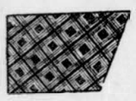

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1938

GANDHIJI EXPLAINS

The bitter controversy that is raging all over the country over the recent C. P. episode has actuated Mahatma Gandhi to contribute a signed article on the subject to the latest issue of "The Harijan." Gandhiji analyses the various issues underlying the situation with his usual clarity of thought and lucidity of expression and the perusal of his contribution will be helpful not only in refuting the various charges made by his critics but also in enabling his countrymen to have a better appreciation of the role the Congress is playing at present. Indeed, had it not been for the lack of a correct perspective, much of the clouded though well-meant criticism would never have seen the light of the day, as we observed in our very first article on this affair. Obviously the acceptance of office by the Congress has been viewed in many quarters as the end of the long, long trail. According to their view, Congress Ministers have nothing better to do than to sit tight on the secretariat chairs and administer their portfolios with the smug satisfaction and constitutional redtapism of bureaucrats. Such a lotus-eaters' outlook would verily be fatal to the great cause for which the Congress is fighting and in a way the C. P. crisis must be welcomed for having rudely shaken Congressmen out of this fast-accumulating complacence. Opponents of office acceptance had prophesied such an insidious development long ago. That their prophecy has not borne fruit and that the national movement is not yet allowed to run on wrong rails is solely due to the lynx-eyed watch of Mahatma Gandhi and members of the Congress Working Committee. They have not allowed their vision to be dazzled by the false glamour of Congressmen holding, for the time being, seats of seeming power and prestige. They are painfully aware that the Ministers are mere puppets as far as the real control is concerned. Gandhiji, therefore, utters a stern but timely warning when he says: "Suspension of Civil Disobedience does not mean suspension of war. The latter can only end when India has a constitution of her own making. Till then the Congress must be in the nature of an army." Its most virulent critic cannot dispute the fact that the Congress is broadbased upon democratic principles. From the primary member to the President, there is a gradual constitutional delegation of authority. The plenary powers that the central authority possesses are thus truly representative in character. But, as Gandhiji reminds us, this democratic organization has been brought into being to fight the greatest imperialist power living and, therefore, as a fighting machine, it has to centralize control. It cannot fight efficiently without implicit discipline and obedience to properly constituted authority. The provincial organisations and provincial parliamentary parties and Ministries must be, therefore, by the very nature of things, subject to the guidance of the Working Committee, where important national issues are involved.

Governor's Responsibility

That such a paramount national issue was involved in the recent crisis goes without saying though many people have tried to belittle it either owing to their excessive zeal for constitutionalism, or through sheer inability to rise above the personal element in the situation. It was bad enough that Dr. Khare should rush to the Governor for ridding himself of his colleagues, when the Working Committee was meeting within a couple of days; but what made the provocation extremely invidious and intolerable was that the Governor should show such indecent haste to oblige his Premier, though the ultimate consequence of the step Dr. Khare was taking must have been clear to the meanest intelligence. As Gandhiji says: "Of course, the Governor's action conformed to the letter of the law, but it killed the spirit of the tacit compact between the British Government and the Congress." One can even say that both the spirit and the letter of the constitution itself, let alone the understanding on which the Congress was prevailed upon to accept office, would have been better preserved if the Governor had advised Dr. Khare to do a little cool reflection instead of precipitating matters in the dead of night. Those who applaud Dr. Khare and approve Sir Francis Wylie for their actions have never bothered to explain the ugly urgency with which matters were rushed. The manner in which the Working Committee was presented with a *fait accompli* was itself the most damning proof of the guilt involved, on the Governor's part as of Dr. Khare. As Gandhiji points out, "if Dr. Khare was impatient of his recalcitrant colleagues he should have rushed, not to the Governor, but to the Working Committee and tendered his resignation." As to the Governor, why was he in such great hurry as to turn night into day? To quote Gandhiji again: "In estimating his action, time is of the essence. In accepting the resignations of Dr. Khare and his colleagues, in demanding resignations from the other three Ministers, in expecting an immediate answer, in summarily rejecting their explanation and dismissing them, and for this purpose keeping himself, his staff and the poor Ministers awake almost the whole night the Governor betrayed a haste which I can only call indecent." To view the matter as a purely domestic constitutional issue between the Governor and his Prime Minister is to miss its essence altogether. In the ultimate analysis Sir Francis Wylie was no more a free agent than Dr. Khare; if the latter was a trusted servant of the Congress, the former was an agent of the British Government. As such both of them should have scrupulously avoided doing violence to the gentlemen's agreement between their respective principals. Gandhiji stands by the censure passed on the Governor in the Working Committee's resolution. Not only that, but he further dots it "i's" and crosses its "t's", when he writes: "If the fight is to be avoided, the Governors must recognize the Congress as the one national organisation that is bound some day or other to replace the British Government. ..... The Working Committee resolution is a friendly warning to the British Government that if they wish to avoid an open rupture with the Congress, the powers-that-be should not allow a repetition of what happened at Nagpur on the night of the 20th July."

Not A Fascist Body

In his concluding paragraphs Mahatma Gandhi is moved to give a brief and telling reply to those who accuse him and his colleagues of Fascist tendencies. Mahatmaji has justly complimented the Indian press on the independence of outlook, which it has displayed in commenting upon the recent events. Though most of our contemporaries have taken the wrong view of the matter owing to a misunderstanding of the function of the Congress and of its objective in accepting office, the independence with which they have expressed their views is a guarantee that in this country, under the regime of the Congress, so long as it adheres to its non-violent attitude, there is no possibility of Fascism dominating public life. Mahatma Gandhi's passionate declaration that "the Congress is the very antithesis of Fascism, because it is based on non-violence pure and undefiled" and "its sanctions are all moral" will find an echo in every Indian heart. The sanctions of the Congress draw their strength from the Will of the People and the Congress will ever remain the trumpet-voice of that Will, whatever its critics and calumniators may assert to the contrary. The masses of the Indian people, the true "Demos", will always rally to the cry of the Congress. Mahatma Gandhi's masterly clarification of the fundamentals of the situation must satisfy all honest critics and hearten all Congressmen.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From the World Press

(By Our London Correspondent)

Cremation companies are becoming even more prosperous. Only 2701 people were cremated in 1925, but last year the figure was nearly 12,000.

The London Cremation Co. is the biggest of these companies. It is the owner of the crematoorium at Golders Green. Its share capital is £100,000 and it has not paid a dividend of less than 10 per cent. since 1933.

The company was founded in 1900 by Mr. Martin Ridley-Smith a banker, with three others. They paid £6,000, or £500 an acre, for the 12-acre site of the Golders Green Crematorium.

Lord Horder is among the shareholders. He holds 500 shares.

Lord Sandhurst is a director of the Counties Crematorium Company and Mr. George Bernard Shaw holds 5000 shares of 10s. each in the company.

"Europe At Play"

This is the title of Captain E. H. Tattersall's entertaining stories of the people he has met on the Continent. He is a sportsman and a lover of music.

He has been calmly shooting duck in Spain in spite of devastating bombs. He drove across France in order to dine at the Swan Hotel at Totes. He literally "heard" Toscanini conducting, for in his excitement the masetro sang to his orchestra.

Greatest Musician

"I am sure" he says, "that if that greatest living musician rehearsed a military band on the end of a pier playing the overture to 'Zampa,' he would get the performance he required from it."

The book is published by Heinemann. Sir Hugh Walpole, in a Preface says he "loves the music that beats in and out of its pages an eternal refrain."

The Man Who Beat Balfour

Sir Thomas Gardner Horridge who died at Hove at the age of 80 was passionately devoted to accuracy as a judge.

He took voluminous notes of the evidences of witnesses, speaking each word aloud as he transcribed it. He wrote in longhand, but in an unusual way. For he could write with his left hand on the left-hand page of his notebook and with his right hand on the right-hand side.

He became Liberal M.P. for East Manchester in 1906 by defeating Mr. Balfour, who had just resigned the Premiership.

Mr. Balfour regarded this reverse with indifference. When he returned to the House of Commons as Member for the City of London, Mr. Horridge was in the middle of a vigorous speech.

"Who is that?" asked Mr. Balfour. "He seems to be on very excellent terms with himself."

"He may well be," replied the Minister, to whom he had put the question, "since he beat you at Manchester."

"Dear me, how very interesting", was Mr. Balfour's only comment.

Ellen Terry Memorial Performances

Famous actors and actresses give their services free and money will not buy a seat in the audience for the annal Ellen Terry memorial performances.

It is ten years since Ellen Terry died and every year since then the anniversary has been commemorated by Sunday afternoon performances in the Tudor barn, at the farmhouse at small Hythe, where she lived for the last 25 years of her life. The other day 200 people heard Miss Edith Evans and Mr. Michale Redgrave give scenes from "As You Like It."

Only the custodian lives in the farm house, now, but visitors make pilgrimages all through the summer. It is kept just as Ellen Terry left it except that her dresses and other treasures, instead of being put away in wardrobes and cupboards, are displayed in glass cases.

In these days when nearly every woman has her elaborate array of cosmetics, visitors are surprised by the severe simplicity of the dressing-table. Ellen Terry's brushes have ivory backs like a school-girl's, and there are no pots and boxes for make-up. I am told that she used no cosmetics at all, except a little cream and powder.

TRUTH ABOUT KASHMIR

History Of Its Political Awakening

By Premnath Bazaz, Ex-Non-Official Member Of Glancy And Constitutional Reforms Conference (Kashmir.)

IV

Soon after the first political disturbances, in which a mob attacked the Central Jail at Srinagar on 13th July 1931, a young man barely twenty-six years of age and S. M. Abdullah by name highly qualified but quite unknown and then recently employed as a science teacher in a Government school, became the leader of the movement. Meteor-like all at once he rose to a very great eminence and became the hero and the saviour of his people. His name and fame flashed across the country and he began to be worshipped as the symbol of the revolution which was now fully visible in all parts of the State. We need not go into the details of these disturbances. They have been dealt with at great length in the two reports of the Official Enquiry Commissions which were presided over by Sir Barjor Dalal and Mr. Middleton. Suffice it to say that all possible forms of suppression and repression were resorted to. Ordinances were issued, when civil authorities failed Martial Law was proclaimed and towns were handed over to military control. Hundreds of people were shot dead, hundreds others were lathi charged and thousands were sent to prison before any calm could be restored in the State. Mr. Abdullah and his colleagues were twice incarcerated without trial. But when all this proved ineffective conciliatory measures were adopted and an amnesty was finally granted to political prisoners on the birthday of His Highness on 5th October 1931. A royal proclamation was issued according to which all emergency measures were abrogated and troops were withdawn. His Highness repeated the assurance that "If any section of his subjects desired to submit any reasonable requests they would receive his sympathetic consideration."

Memorials To Maharajah

This proclamation was well received by the people, Memorials were drafted immediately by the representatives of the Muslims, Hindus of all shades of opinion, Sikhs, Rajputs and Kashmiri Pandits in which various grievances particular to individual communities as also those which they had as citizens of the State were laid down. We need not go into the memorials of non-Muslims here as, owing to the reactions produced by the aggressive communal mentality of the Muslims and the terrible consequence of the riots the memory of which was quite green then, they had subordinated the national rights to the demand of protection of life and property by a good and strong Government. In fact the Sikhs frankly declared that "they were not particular about the inauguration of the Legislative Council." They wanted "thirty-three per cent in services, a Minister in the Cabinet and one-third of services from highest to the lowest in the Army." The Kashmiri Pandits admitted that "recently they have not been so vocal on political reform, but the reason is that the Mussalmans have presented their claims on communal grounds and for communal ends. Kashmiri Pandits are as anxious as any other community for the introduction of constitutional government, but they are equally anxious that the body politic should not be corrupted by the canker of communalism." Kashmiri Pandits wanted "fair field and no favour in the matter of grant of services", that "the doors of military services should be thrown open to them" and that "employment should be provided for their educated unemployed as it is the duty of the State to provide a living wage for every adult male willing to work." The memorial of Rajputs believed in brevity and was more a sermon on resolute Government than a request. It chided His Highness for his acts of omission and commission as Rajputs viewed them and expected that he would "take steps to prevent the recurrence of the contingency."

The Muslim Demands

The Muslims' memorial was an elaborate document. In it the representative of the communities told His Highness that "no single man without the help and co-operation of others could look after the welfare of a vast territory like Jummunand Kashmir" and "the people cannot enjoy peace and prosperity unless they are afforded suitable opportunity to influence and criticise the work of the executive responsible for the observance of such Laws." So it was necessary that "an immediate assurance may be given to the people to the effect that in future they would be treated in accordance with some definite constitution and a declaration may be immediately made that your Highness' Government will be based on constitutional principles." An attempt was made in this memorial even to visualise this constitution and according to this "every citizen of the State should be eligible for election to the Assembly. Seventy per cent members should be elected, Ministers should be responsible to the Ruler but if 70 per cent of the members of the Legislature pass a resolution to the effect that they have no confidence in a certain Minister that minister should forthwith be relieved of his duty." Of course Muslims wanted the strength of their population to be reflected in the numerical strength of the Assembly as well as the Ministry. The memorialists demanded declaration of fundamental rights which meant "perfect religious freedom, freedom of assemblage, freedom of speech, freedom of Press and equality of rights and treatment for all State subjects in all respects." In the matter of recruitment to services the Muslims demanded that "seventy per cent of these should be given to them in all grades and the basis of recruitment should be the minimum qualification"

Muslims also demanded that "the people of Kashmir should be granted the right of possessing arms like their fellow-subjects of the Jammu province." To improve the backwardness in education the memorialists requested that Mr. Sharp's recommendations referred to above should be adopted immediately.

(Continued on page 9, column 5.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

JEWS AND ITALY

The Papal protests and the American Ambassador's move in regard to the proposed racial campaign in Italy have had some effect. The Fascists are evidently at pains to explain away that campaign. But they have not given it up. Nor is there any very good reason to take their assurances at their face value. Immediately they are probably not going to do anything drastic. But anti-Jewish designs are implicit in the very declaration of the "Informazione Diplomatica" foreshadowing "measures aimed at maintaining the proportion of Jews to Italians at the present level of one in a thousand". Much can be done later on by resourceful Fascism under the excuse of maintaining the above proportion. Nor is there a great deal in the announcement that "Government have no special plans for the persecution of Jews as such". The Jews can, and, we are afraid, will be baited without any formal special plans for the persecution of these unfortunate people as such.

THE FUNDAMENTAL POINT

Writing on Federation the "Manchester Guardian" is reported to have said: "The problem facing the British authorities is now only in form. In substance, it is the problem which has faced them since the war; it consists in assessing the strength of Indian Nationalism, deciding what steps are necessary to appease the Nationalist demands and calculating the results of failure to meet these demands." This is sound advice and it is a tribute to the "Guardian's" sense of realities of the situation that it recognises that "strategically Indian Nationalism is already on terms at least of equality with Britain." But it will not do to seek to escape from the very obvious and logical implications of that equality. It will not do to suggest that "much can be done by way of establishing customs and precedents". As the journal itself admits, there will not be "the same fortunate ending of the dispute over the second part of the Act" as over the first. And, finally, it will not do to try to foreshadow practical difficulties in the way of a Constituent Assembly. If India defeated Governments she can also make an unexpected—and, of course, undesired—success of the Constituent Assembly. But that apart, the fundamental point is that Indian Nationalism has to be treated and dealt with on terms of equality, without any reservation and without any quibbling, with Britain. If this is not done, then the whole responsibility for "another disastrous trial of strength" will rest with Britain and her so-called statesmen.

AN APPEAL TO BURMA.

The riots in Burma can be neither too profoundly deplored nor too strongly condemned. Human beings lapsed into worse than barbarism of the jungle and gave an exhibition of themselves of which they would themselves, we hope, be thoroughly ashamed. We are glad, however, that the situation is now under complete control and we trust it will return to normal very soon. But what was it that created in Indians and Burmans an attitude of mind which led to the extensive orgy of bloodshed? This clash, as Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose observes, is not the first of its kind. It is, therefore, more likely that the root causes of the conflict go deeper than communal prejudices, that, in fact, they may be racial. This aspect of the problems makes a thorough investigation—necessary enough with a view to putting a permanent stop to such barbarities—all the more imperative. And we have no doubt that every one in this country will fully endorse the Congress President's sentiments and plea. The Indian Nation, it is needless to emphasize, has nothing but feelings of friendliness for Burma. But it is quite natural also that it should be concerned about the life and position of the Indian minority elsewhere. We earnestly hope, both the Government and the people of Burma will respond to the appeal of the President.

NEW SPIRIT IN ALIGARH?

It was about time that the Aligarh University under the new regime of Sir S. M. Sulaiman broke from the reactionary life and traditions of the old and started on the path of progress. We are, therefore, glad to learn from our Allahabad correspondent that Sir S. M. Sulaiman is about to introduce some interesting reforms. The proposals to introduce courses in journalism and opening agricultural classes and also a military college are all noteworthy features. But what is particularly welcome is the reported intention of Sir S. M. Sulaiman to give a nationalist bias to teaching in the University. The news is so good that one almost hesitates to accept it as true. But if Sir S. M. Sulaiman succeeds in his reported mission, he will have not only discharged his most important duty but also earned the gratitude of every well-wisher of Aligarh.

隹隹一句一隹隹

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Dr. Khare was the constituted attorney of the Working Committee at the court of the Governor, if such an expression needs to be used.

* * * *

From an account of a Khare meeting in Bombay:— "The volunteers of the Independent Labour Party armed with lathies were going about the locality shouting anti-Congress slogans.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided and Dr. Ambedkar, Doctor Moonje and Mr. Varde addressed the meeting."

No wonder that "scenes of wild enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting."

By the way, the Junior Colleague wanted to offer his hearty congratulation to Dr. Khare on all this, but in exercise of our autocratic authority, we have suppressed his democratic right to do so.

* * * *

Apropos of Dr. Ambedkar's witty remarks on the relationship of Dr. Khare with the Congress it is rumoured that an energetic struggle is in progress for the hand of Dr. N. B. Khare as Daughter-in-Law by the following prospective Mothers-in-Law:-

(1) Independent Labour (Harijan) Party represented by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

(2) Democratic Swaraj (Non-Harijan etc.) Party represented by Messrs. Bhopatkar and Jamnadas Mehta.

(3) The Hindu Mahasabha represented by Dr. B. S. Moonje and Mr. V. D. Savarkar and

(4) Mr. L. R. Tairsee represented by himself.

* * * *

Props of "Dal-bhat" Ministry.

"The Ministerial Party, on the other hand, laugh at the idea inasmuch as most of the members of these groups are title holders *or stake-holders and will thus be unable to go against the Ministry, however much they might wish to do so.*"

—Calcutta Report.

The italics are ours.

* * * *

The Government order for admission to public eating-places, says an Anglo-Indian report from Dhulia, was greeted with a hartal: "Immediately all eating houses in Dhulia City including Muslim eating houses were closed."

We congratulate the Muslims on showing such unmistakable solidarity with the drepressed classes.

* * * *

Slaves Under British Flag.

—Sir Somebody something in the Spectator.

Thanks. But he needn't rub it in.

* * * *

The Italian Government, it is announced, have no special plans for the persecution of Jews as such.

Clever chaps, these Fascists. They don't want to circumscribe themselves within limits of "special plans."

* * * *

"The Earl of Perth, British Ambassador in Rome, has returned to England for his summer vacation. The British Embassy is in charge of Sir Noel Charles during his absence."—News item.

Couldn't it be left formally also in charge of Count Ciano?

* * * *

'It's not a thing I like to mention,' said the doctor, 'but your cheque's come back.'

'That's funny. So have my symptoms.'

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The average woman would rather be married than happy.

Easy street's sunny side isn't paved with good intentions.

He is truly a shiftless man who is too lazy to shift for himself.

There is plenty of room at the top for the man who is not dizzypated.

It takes a clever photographer to produce a speaking likeness of a dumb person.

No man would want his wife to act as do the other women at whom he makes eyes.

Khare Exonerates C. P. Governor!

Ex-Premier On Achievements Of His Cabinet: Reply To Mahatma's Article In "Harijan"

NASIK, Aug. 7.

At a time when the Madras Ministry was using the Criminal Law Amendment Act to suppress Civil Liberties under the guise of punishing anti-Hindi agitators, his Ministry had repealed the measure and thus fulfilled one of the pledges given in the Congress Manifesto, declared Dr. N. B. Khare, Ex-Premier of C. P. addressing a huge meeting this evening.

Dr. Khare made this statement in reputation of the charge levelled at him by Mahatma Gandhi in yesterday's "Harijan" to the effect that he was not a good administrator.

Dr. Khare also referred to the flogging in the Bijapur Jail, and asked what the High Command had done in the matter.

The speaker alleged that he was a victim of the machinations of All-India and local Congress leaders. He characterised the High Command's statements as mere tall talk, and said that what the elders preached they themselves did not practice.

Referring to Mahatma Gandhi's statement that under Fascist rule he should lose his head, Dr. Khare said that he would have preferred death to signing the draft letter prepared by the leaders.

EXONERATES GOVERNOR!

That portion of the Working Committee's resolution dealing with the part played by the Governor, the speaker said that it was a bogey raised to cloud the issue, and added that the Governor was absolutely innocent.

The ex-Premier gave a history of the events leading upto the resignation of his second Ministry, and said that the proceedings at Wardha were more like a court-martial than anything else.

Dr. Khare is leaving to-night for Malkapur, reaching Nagpur on Tuesday morning.—A. P.

WATER-MAIN BURST NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET

Tram Traffic From Gowalia Tank And Tardeo Diverted

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The bursting of a water-main opposite the Clock Tower, Crawford Market, this evening, caused a diversion in the tramway traffic from Gowalia Tank (Route 16) and Tardeo (R13) via Kalbadevi.

The Municipal staff attended to the mains and normal traffic was restored at about 10 o'clock in the night.

SUBHAS DEPLORES COMMUNALISM

(Continued From Page 1)

this incident the Premier and the Home Minister arrived on the spot and expressed regret.

PREMIER BLAMED

Feelings inside Mr. Moazzem Hossein's house were very tense at the time as Prof. Kabir and Maulvi Abu Mansur were being attended to. Proja Party members including ex-Minister Mr. Nausher Ali charged the Premier and the Home Minister with connivance at these tactics on the part of the ministerial supporters. But these allegations were emphatically repudiated by the Premier who agreed to the suggestion that all demonstrations be stopped by both sides.

Before leaving that place, the Premier said that he was considering the desirability of promulgating an order under Section 144, Cr. C. P. in this connection.

Immediately after the incident the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq, Premier, issued a leaflet in Bengali and Urdu appealing to the supporters of the present Ministry to desist from any such activities as might lead to breach of peace.

He made a similar appeal to oppositionists stating that no one will be gainer by any such act, but on the contrary it would prove harmful to the cause which respective parties support.—United Press.

Marseilles Docks Deserted

PARIS, Aug. 7.

Marseilles docks were deserted for Fourth Sunday in succession, the dockers persisting in their attitude of refusing to work on Sundays, night time or over-time and rejecting the arbitration proposals submitted by the Minister of Labour, M. Ramadier.—Reuter.

B. G. PARELKER CONGRATULATED.

(From A Correspondent)

On behalf of the Residents of "F" Ward, Parel, a meeting to congratulate Mr. B. G. Parelkar, Municipal Councillor from "F" Ward, on his being elected Chairman of the Improvements Committee of the Bombay Municipality for the year 1938-39, was held in R. M. Bhatt High School, Parel, on July 31 under the Presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas when a silver casket was presented to Mr. B. G. Parelkar on behalf of the residents of "F" Ward.

CHAWLS IN DELISLE ROAD

Revelation To "G" Ward Tenants' League Visitors

The Hon. Secretary "G" Ward Tenants' League writes:—

Some active members of "G" Ward Tenants' League went on their third round in the labour localities along with Mr. D. G. Palse on July 31 and they spent nearly three hours in visiting various chawls on the DeLisle Road, inquiring of the residents their grievances, etc.

Everywhere around the chawls one finds accumulated water, which is really injurious to health of the tenants residing in the chawls.

There is a group of chawls at 331, DeLisle Road owned by one Mr. Gulamhusain Noorani and the chawls have rooms of 8' x 10' dimensions. The rent of these cells varies between Rs. 6 and 8. There is one tap for each chawl, which contains 11 to 20 rooms (tenants). Naturally there is a great demand for water. There are washing places in Chawls No. 2 and 3 but these washing places have neither roofs nor any shade above. In rainy season one has to wash his clothes in the rain and in summer in the hot sun. Electric lights have been are provided in the compound upto 11 p.m. but there is no light in the passages or in the latrines or near the washing places. Latrines are supposed to have flushing arrangements but they were found to be not working. Due to the absence of the dust bins, the wastage and the dirt is accumulated in every corner. Even by paying such high rents for 80 sq. ft. one does not get the minimum amenities of life.

Such insanitary conditions do exist in so many chawls, viz., Dean Building and Madhavji Jesing chawl, etc. Most of the chawls have similar surroundings with cesspools here and there. Why should not Municipal authorities visit such localities every now and then?

A DAY OF HEAVY DOWNPOUR

City's Low-lying Parts Flooded

BOMBAY, Sunday.

More than two inches of rain was estimated to have fallen on Sunday, before nightfall.

Inquiries made at Colaba Observatory indicate that the re-advancing monsoon may continue with considerable intensity, for two days. It is expected that strong gusts of wind will accompany the showers to-morrow (Monday).

Then, it is stated, there may be a lull.

There was a regular heavy downpour the whole day, preceded by sharp showers overnight, particularly in the small hours of the morning.

The low-lying parts of the City were flooded, pedestrians waded through knee-deep water near Parel Tram stop shed: cars and buses churned their way, while horses shied and ducked. A large number of holiday-makers watched and enjoyed the fun in the evening.

Vehicular traffic in most of the low-lying areas had to be diverted.

The sea was rough and stormy.

FUTURE OF VAIDS AND HAKIMS

Dr. Gilder Holds Wardha Resolution Supports Bombay Bill

(From Our Own Correspondent).

POONA, Aug. 7.

Differences are stated to have arisen between Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, the Minister for Public Health, and a deputation of the Nikhil Bhartiya Ayurved Mahamandal, over the interpretation of the Congress Working Committee's resolution on the subject of Bombay Medical Practitioners' Bill.

The deputation, which was led by Vaidya Gangadharshastri Gune of Ahmednagar, consisted of Syt. Madhao Prasad Shastri of Ahmedabad, Syt. Nanasaheb Puranik of Panvel, Syt. Wamanshastri Datar of Nasik, Hakim Mahomed Salem of Nashirabad, Syt. Govardhan Sharma Chhangani of Nagpur and Messrs. Krishnashastri Kavade Ganeshshastri Joshi and Tapaswi Babasaheb Paranjape of Poona.

The deputationists, who were closetted with the Minister of Public Health for over two hours and a half, are understood to have invited Hon. Dr. Gilder's attention to the resolution of the Congress Working Committee, passed at its recent Wardha sitting in connection with the Vaids and Hakims Bill.

Hon. Dr. Gilder is said to have not disagreed with the interpretation of that resolution as maintained by the deputationists. Instead, he is reported to have said that the Working Committee's resolution was more in his favour than in favour of their contentions.

NO CHANGE IN BILL.

Further, the Minister is stated to have told the members of the deputation that he was not prepared to effect any change in the Bill. He, it is said, maintained that there ought to be some compulsion for education in surgery and maternity, counterbalanced by penal provisions in the clauses of the Bill.

The deputationists were apparently not satisfied by the explanation furnished by Hon. Dr. Gilder, and, as a consequence, are stated to be intending to pursue the matter further.

They are now representing the matter to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and have left for Bombay to see the Sardar.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND

LONDON, July 26.

The General Secretary of the F.I.S.S. in Great Britain and Ireland writes:

The Federation of Indian Students Societies in Great Britain and Ireland is an organisation which has brought into federation all the Indian Student Societies in the British Isles and thus proudly claims to represent the entire Indian student population in this country.

The Federation realises the difficulties experienced by the Indian students in finding suitable accommodation and proper guidance on their arrival in England and has therefore, set up a Central Bureau (85 New Oxford Street, London W.C.I.), to offer all possible help, advise and guidance to all the students who come to England for studies or for practical training. The Central Bureau is in constant communication with all the member-societies of the Federation and will take all care to make adequate arrangements for students on their arrival in this country.

Students who intend sailing for the next academic session begining in October are advised to communicate with Mr. G. S. Kasbekar, General Secretary, Federation of Indian Students Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, C/o College of Technology, Manchester 1., informing the date and time of their arrival in London either before leaving India or immediately before their arrival.

The General Secretary will be only too pleased to supply any further information and details required.

RESERVISTS DIVISION IN GERMAN ARMY?

BERLIN, August 6.

The decision to include the Reservists in closed formations in this autumn's manoeuvres is explained by the newspaper "Deutschewehr" which says that France formed divisions exclusively of Reservists in 1934. Until 1935 Germany had no possibility of training Reservists but last year, small Reservist units were created and this year it was possible to call up Reservists in greater numbers and occasionally form a Reservists Division.—Reuter's Special.

FIVE R. A. F. MEN KILLED

Disaster To 'Planes Engaged In Air Exercises

LONDON, August 7.

Five crew of an R. A. F. bomber participating in the eastern counties air exercises were killed at village near Burystedmunds in Suffolk, when trying to land in thick fog early this morning. The machine struck a tree in a meadow and caught fire, with a series of explosions shaking every house in the village.

Two other crashes are reported in connection with the exercises, one in a Cambridgeshire garden, when a machine missed a house with sleeping occupants by a few yards, and the other, near Royston, the crews in both instances landed by parachutes and were unhurt.—Reuter.

LATE G. K. DEODHAR

Premier Kher Unveils Oil-Painting At Seva Sadan

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, August 7.

Glowing tributes to the work and memory of the Late Mr. Gopal Krishna Deodhar, founder of the Seva Sadan Society, were paid by Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister, when he unveiled last evening an oil-painting of Mr. Deodhar at the Seva Sadan.

There was a large and distinguished gathering present, prominent among those present being the Raja of Aundh, the Raneesaheba of Phaltan, Rani Laxmibai Rajwade and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Mr. Kher said that Mr. Deodhar's work was of such a nature, that it was hardly likely that his memory would ever be forgotten. India was for a long time suffering from paralysis, inasmuch as, her womanhood, which formed half of the population, lived completely in dark. It was Deodhar who gave women a new outlook by educating them and making them powerful. His work combined both the service to the public as also social reform.

Rajkumari, Amrit Kaur said that Seva Sadan was rightly called the mother of women's educational institutions in India.

"FRIEND OF ALL AND ENEMY OF NONE"

Czech Papers On Runciman's Mission

PRAGUE, August 6.

A remarkable article on Lord Runciman's mission appears in "Narodnyilisty" newspaper which is in close contact with Dr. Hodza's circle, on the theme of Lord Runciman's statement that he came as a friend of all and enemy of none. "That is not merely a formula, but a policy which we must take to heart", says the paper, it adds:—

"We must begin all over again and try to recapture the atmosphere of 20 years ago when the German Consul-General at Prague was first congratulated by the head of the new State.

Britain's attitude is exceedingly gracious and very honourable. If she did not recognise our independence valuable, she would simply allow Germany "free hand, but she cannot allow us, a free hand either, since the fate of Europe as well as of the British Empire is at stake."—Reuter's Special

"AIR MINISTRY DAMAGED"

Fog Interferes With Air Exercises

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The Air Ministry was "seriously damaged" and Knight's Bridge "suffered heavily" by bombing 'planes belonging to the Eastland Forces, which attacked London early to-day.

A communique issued by the Air Ministry states that the attacks generally were carried out by small formations of aircraft. Westland fighters carried out many successful interceptions and in real war few raiders would have escaped without loss. Searchlights held many raiders in their beams. Persistent fog again interfered with the air defence exercises and the hostilities ceased earlier than planned.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

PROSPECTS OF TO-DAY'S FIGHT

CALCUTTA, August 7.

Both the Ministerial Party and the Opposition hope to be able to whip up their maximum forces for attendance at to-morrow's sitting of the Assembly. It is now ascertained that barring absentees 247 would represent the total strength of the House, including the Hon. Speaker. Out of this the latest figures relied on by the Opposition in favour of their "no-confidence" motions is 126, while the Ministerial Party seems to count on a strength of 130, including the solid thirty votes from he European Group.

THE PROCEDURE.

It is further learnt that as soon as any particular motion is taken up for discussion and decision, Premier Fazlul Huq would make a statement announcing that a majority decision against any individual Minister would be regarded by the Cabinet as indicative of censure against the whole Ministry. This announcement, it is felt, might tend to obviate the need for putting every motion of "no-confidence" to vote. But it is just possible that the Opposition might insist on each motion of "no-confidence" being put to vote separately from considerations of strategy.—United Press.

"Queen Mary" Beats "Normandie's" Record

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.

The "Queen Mary" has broken "Normandie's" record for a day's run on the westward crossing for the second day in succession. In 25 hours ended at noon she covered 184 miles at a speed of 31.36 knots. If the conditions remain favourable it seems certain that the "Queen Mary" will break the westbound record.—Reuter.

JAPANESE AIR RAID ON NANCHANG.

TOKIO, Aug. 7.

Japanese 'planes raided Nanchang, during a thunderstorm, bombing the station track, neighbouring warehouses and ammunition stores.

It is claimed that fifteen Chinese 'planes were destroyed and a powder magazine was blown up in yesterday's raid on Hankow aerodrome.—Reuter.

Surprise Visit To Jerusalem

JERUSALEM Aug. 7.

An official announcement that Mr. Malcolm Macdonald Secretary for colonies paid a two-day visit to Palestine came as a complete surprise to the inhabitants of the country. Mr. Macdonald arrived in Jerusalem yesterday morning and left this afternoon.

He was not recognised as he went on foot through the old city of Jerusalem. It is learned that he also visited Bethlehem and Solomon's pool and flew over Galilee and Samaria districts, in which the Arab-Jewish tension has been combined with border attacks by brigands.—Reuter.

MORE R.A.F. DISASTERS

LONDON, August 7.

Six R.A.F. airmen lost their lives, five of whom were killed in one disaster, during to-day's air exercises. The sixth victim was killed, when a 'plane crashed on the roadway in a village in Essex. Three other machines crashed after the crews had abandoned them in midair to make parachute jumps.—Reuter.

AMARNATH'S PERFORMANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Amarnath scored 18 runs for Nelson Club in their match against Enfield, and he followed it up by taking six wickets for 33 runs. He has completed 500 runs for the season.—Reuter.

ON SPANISH FRONT.

SARAGOSSA, Aug. 7.

It is claimed that the Nationalist counter-offensive on the Ebro front has regained complete control of the right bank of the Ebro between Fayon and Mequinenza.

It is estimated that two Republican divisions have been virtually destroyed.—Reuter.

BOMBAY PROPERTY OWNERS' "HARDSHIPS"

Why Should They Pay Income Tax On Income Not Earned? Petition To Central Board Of Revenue

In the course of a representation addressed to the Central Board of Revenue Delhi suggesting certain amendments in the Indian Income Tax Act the Porperty Owners' Association of Bombay states:

That the householders have, as hereinafter, pointed out to undergo in the matter of payment of income-atx severe hardships arising on account of certain anomalies and inequitable principles of taxation existing under the present system. Your petitioners submit that in certain cases they have to pay income-tax on income not earned at all.

Householders are assessed under Sec. 9 of the Indian Income Tax Act 1922. Your petitioners submit that the principles adopted while allowing deduction's from the annual value of the landed property fail to secure justice and therefore call for immediate revision. Your petitioners crave leave to quote a few instances as illustrations.

COLLECTION CHARGES

On this account a sum not exceeding the prescribed maximum which is fixed by Rule 7 at 6 per cent is only allowed. Your petitioners submit that this prescribed maximum of 6 per cent is very low and in majority of cases the actual collection charges are much more. In case legal steps are taken for the purpose of recovery of rents or for compelling defaulting tenants to vacate no separate allowance is made for such expenditure but allowed upto 6 per cent. only. Your petitioners submit that a uniform practice of allowing actual collection charges should be introduced in place of this prescribed maximum or the prescribed maximum be increased to 10 per cent.

Your petitioners beg to point out that while applying the rule as to prescribed maximum of 6 per cent an anomalous situation arises namely that when an amount is allowable under the heading vacancies, collection charges are calculated on the 6 per cent of the annual value less the amount allowed in respect of vacancies. For instance when the annual value is Rs. 10,000|- and Rs 1,000 - is allowed as vacancies the prescribed maximum of 6 per cent is worked on Rs. 9,000|- (i.e. 10,000|- less 1,000|-) and not on Rs. 10,000|-. It is submitted that such an interpretation of the rule is both incorrect and inequitable because the expenditure under this head cannot be reduced in proportion to the vacancies.

MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES

Under this head no allowance is made when the premises are residential quarters, while if the property is used for the purposes of business by the owner thereof deduction for such taxes is allowed. Your petitioners submit that such a distinction is anomalous and inequitable. The Municipal rates and taxes vary in different provinces and at times come upto 18 per cent of the annual value. Your petitioners submit that no far-fetched construction on the principle of taxation is capable of affording any justification for such distinction which in effect amounts to assessment on out-goings or on income not earned. Your petitioners therefore submit that provisions should be made for allowance of Municipal rates and taxes in respect of residential quarters also. Similarly when riots occur landlords are compelled to pay compensation to the injured parties. The Landlords have no right of recovering the same from tenants in turn.

DEPRECIATION CHARGES

Under the existing system a deduction of 2-1|2 per cent is allowed only in case of premises used by an owner for his business and no allowance is made for depreciation of properties whose income is computed under Sec. 9. It would not be just or equitable to assume for the purpose of taxation that buildings do not undergo any depreciation when they are used for purposes other than owner's business. Your petitioners submit that depreciation at the usual rate be allowed in all cases.

JOINT OWNERSHIP

Under the existing system the aggregate income of owners is assessed as a whole on the basis that such income belongs to an association of individuals formed by the joint owners. This system, your petitioners submit is against the very spirit of the Income Tax Act. The whole scheme of the Act is to tax the real income of an individual and when co-owners hold definite shares in a property either under a contract or by inheritance is is only just and equitable to tax the owners separately and they should not be construed as members of an Association. When business is owned jointly provision is made by law for separate assessment on the individual partners. Similarly even when a limited company is assessed on its entire profits the principle adopted is as though the shareholders are being assessed separately inasmuch as refund is allowed to individual shareholder who can prove that his income is below the taxable minimum or is subject to taxation at a lower rate. Your petitioners submit that in this respect the recommendation made by the Income Tax Inquiry Committee be accepted.

TRUSTEES AND BENEFICIARIES INCOMES

Under the existing system the entire income of the Trust property is assessed as a whole in the hands of the trustees, as though it is the whole income of the Trustees. The fact that beneficiaries have in the trust property separate and distinct income or interest is disregarded by the income-tax authorities. Your petitioners submit that in such matters the beneficiaries be assessed directly at the rate applicable to their individual income. In this behalf the recommendations of the Income-Tax Inquiry Committee should be accepted.

IRRECOVERABLE RENTS

In certain cases it becomes impossible for the Landlords to effect recoveries of all the rents accrued because the tenants abscond and their whereabouts cannot be traced. In such cases the Income-tax authorities insist on taking reasonable steps against the tenants and according to them a reasonable step means legal proceedings only. To insist upon legal proceedings against tenants who have absconded and whose whereabouts cannot be traced is to ask the Landlords to throw away their good money after bad and it is an additional hardship because no additional allowance for such legal charges is made on taxation if the prescribed maximum of 6 per cent for collection charges is already reached.

LOSS FROM PROPERTY

When the amount of Income or Loss from property is finally determined under Section 9, and in case a loss is ascertained, the proviso to Section 9 (1) debars the said loss to be set off against other income of an assessee. Section 24 allows an assessee to set off loss, profit or gains sustained by him under any of the heads of income chargeable to income-tax against his income under any other head. So this non-allowance is in direct contrast to the terms of Section 24 of the Income-Tax Act. The assessee is to be assessed on the total income and there is no justification for such non-allowance. The Income-Tax Inquiry Committees' recommendation that, such loss should be allowed to be set off against other income, should therefore, be accepted.

The petitioners submit that this is the only class of assessees who is assessed on notional income instead of the actually earned income. While allowing deduction under the various heads contemplated by Sec. 9 of the Act deductions of about 30 per cent of the annual value is omitted on account of Municipal rates and taxes, depreciation of buildings, maintenance and similar charges as pointed out above. There is no reason why this particular class of assessees should be unfavourably treated by the Government. It is fair and equitable that expenditure incurred solely for the purpose of earning the income, be allowed. If the income from properties is computed under either Sec. 10 or 12, larger deductions are admissible. The petitioners therefore submit due consideration may be given to the above mentioned submissions and justice done to the petitioners by giving relief in the various matters referred to above.

OSTEND, August 6.

Vandeneynde beat Ghaus Mohamed 6-2 9-7 in the second round of Ostend Tennis Tournament.

Singh scratched owing to damaged wrist.—Reuter's Special.

Radical Reform In Educational System

U. P. Committee's Proposals: Seven Year's Compulsory Course In Basic Schools

(From A Correspondent)

LUCKNOW, (By Mail)

The U. P. Education Reorganisation Committee has been meeting daily under the presidentship of Acharya Narendra Deo, who hopes to submit his report to the Government in September.

The following are the recommendations of the Committee:—

The principles for basic education in U.P. will be:

(1) Free and compulsory education should be provided for seven years (from the age of 7 to 14) on a nation-wide scale at as early a date as practicable:

(2) The medium of instruction must be Hindustani, definitely combating tendencies towards its over-Sanskritisation or over-Persianisation; and

(3) Throughout this period education should centre round some form of manual and productive work and all other activities to be developed, or training to be given should as far as possible be integrally related to a central handicraft chosen with due regard to the environment of the child.

CRAFTS FOR BASIC SCHOOLS

Basic schools having the above aims, it is proposed, should be established, both in rural and urban areas. The schools will have a common syllabus.

A Syllabus Sub-Committee has been appointed to draw up the syllabus for basic schools and it has already submitted its interim report. The full report of the Sub-Committee will be submitted shortly.

For the education of children before the age of seven, it is proposed that the State should provide model kindergartens in suitable centres. The State should encourage pre-school education. Children's clubs may be opened in basic schools and elder girls in these schools be encouraged to take charge of such clubs.

The number of working days in these schools will be 225, and the Government may be asked to prepare a list of holidays for these schools. The list may include any national holidays considered desirable.

Elementary agriculture and gardening and spinning on 'takli' will be taught as compulsory crafts during the past five years in basic schools. In the urban schools, where land is not available agriculture may not be introduced. The crafts to be introduced as alternatives in basic schools would be spinning and weaving, agriculture, wood work, cardboard work, mental work, leather work, pottery including clay-modelling, bricklaying, fruit and vegetable gardening, mechanic training in repairing cycles, sewing machines, gramophones and electric machines, basket-making, mat-making and cane-craft and domestic crafts for girls' schools.

The subjects to be introduced in basic schools for the first four grades will be basic crafts, Hindustani, Mathematics, Social Studies (History, Civics and Geography), physical culture, fine arts and general science. The next three grades will have the following subjects: basic crafts, Hindustani language and literature, a second script, mathematics, general science including physiology and hygiene, fine arts including technical drawing, physical culture and social studies.

Up to the age of 10 in rural areas and up to the age of 9 in urban areas boys and girls can be required to attend the same school after which there would be separate schools for the boys and girls. The curricula for basic schools would be the same for boys and girls except for house craft for girls.

The basic schools will be a unit by themselves, but boys will be permitted to go to high schools at the age of 12.

THE EXISTING SCHOOLS

Pending the establishment of new schools and transforming of the old schools into schools of the type suggested, training in some handicraft may also be made compulsory for all pupils in the existing schools, according to the committee. A text-book in civics should be prepared at the earliest possible date and prescribed for the last two classes of Vernacular Middle and High Schools. This book should emphasize ideals of social justice, of co-operative endeavour and national solidarity. It should inculcate practical patriotism by creating a sense of legitimate pride in the past achievements of the Indian people and belief in India's future destiny as a better home of better people. Care should be taken, however, to prevent pride in the past from degenerating into an arogant and intolerant chauvinism. A history of Indian national awakening, simply and effectively told, should prepare the young pupil to bear his share in the great endeavour of India's liberation and progress. It should acquaint pupils with the political constitution of the country, the use and significance of the vote and of representative institutions.

REFRESHER COURSES

Refresher courses of about three months' duration should be organised all over the province to give teachers training in crafts to be introduced and in the basic ideas of new schools as well as in the technique of co-ordinated teaching. All teachers in the districts selected for the establishment of the new type of schools should be made to take these courses within reasonable time to be fixed by the department. Private agencies anxious to start schools of the new type and in the opinion of the department competent to do so should be liberally supported by the Government to run such schools as experiments and to keep the department informed of the progress of their work.

SUBSTANTIAL PRIZES FOR AUTHORS

Regarding the preparation, selection and publication of text-books, it is agreed that the Government should get a synopsis of particular books prepared by specialists or a synopsis of the books wanted might be advertised for and accepted from independent authors. The synopsis prepared, should be published and authors invited to write text-books in accordance with them. Substantial prizes should be announced for books submitted in typescript to the Government according to the synopsis and approved. The Government should nominate a committee to approve text-books submitted by authors. After approval the books would become the property of the Government and should be sent to a Board of Editors, who will not have the power of revising books but will suggest presentation of the matter in a suitable form.

The secondary stage will begin at the age of 12 and will last for six years. Extra curricula activities to be specially encouraged will have as aims to develop initiative and enterprise and a spirit of self-reliance, to train for the leadership in democracy, to participate in social activities, to cultivate fairplay self-discipline and subordination of the individual to group interest and to cultivate good manners. Scouting would be among extra curricula activities.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

Corporal punishment should be abolished. There should be no restriction on students joining associations and societies run and organized mainly by students for the purpose of advancing general interests of the youth, but students below 18 years, should not be permitted to join political organizations.

The following resolution has been adopted by the committee for transfer of technical schools which are at present under the control of the Department of Industries:—

"Industrial and technical schools and colleges which are at present under the Department of Industries be transferred to the Ministry of Education, provided that such technical and industrial schools as impart instruction in industries which are yet in experimental stage, may, however, be allowed to remain under the control of the Department of Industries. These institutions should be transferred to the Ministry of Education when they have become permanent institutions."

MEETINGS OF TEXTILE CONCERNS

Western India & Hindustan Spinning & Weaving & Indian Manufacturing Declare Dividends

The fifty-eighth ordinary general meeting of the share-holders of the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited was held at 4 p.m. in the registered office of the Company and the working of the Mills for the year ended 31st March, 1938, with audited balance sheet. The profit and loss account submitted by the directors shows a net profit of Rs. 1,04,034-3-3 (including Rs. 127-6-0 balance of last year). The amount was disposed off in declaring a dividend of Rs. 40 per share absorbing Rs. 48,000 and out of Rs. 6,000 a bonus at Rs. 5 per share were declared. The rest of the amount was carried forward towards depreciation fund. An additional director and two other directors were re-elected.

ing the year. The Company's property is insured against fire and riot risks for Rs. 45,68,000. The profits of the Company including standing charges have also been insured for Rs. 4,00,000.

HINDUSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING

The sixty-fifth ordinary general meeting of the share-holders of the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited was held on Saturday last at 4-30 p. m. at the registered office of the Company, Hamam Street, Fort, when Mr. Hurgovandas Jamnadas Ramji presided.

From the report of the working of the Company's mills for the year ended 31st March, 1938, with audited balance sheet and profit and loss account it is seen that a net profit of Rs. 186,133-13-4, apart from Rs. 137-2-9 was brought forward from last year and disposed in declaring a dividend at Rs. 75 per whole and Rs. 18-12-0 per quarter share with a bonus of Rs. 10 and Rs. 2-8 respectively. The Depreciation Fund viz., machinery Rs. 60,000, building Rs. 10,000, electric Rs. 11,000, motor lorry Rs. 2,000, and subscriptions Rs. 200 was carried forward to next year's account including Rs. 1,071-0-1.

Mr. Vijay M. Merchant and Messrs. Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey and Padamsey Damodar Govindjee were re-elected.

UNVEILING PORTRAIT OF SIR H. P. DASTUR.

To-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. the Hon. Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice of Bombay, will unveil the portrait of Sir Hormuzdyar P. Dastur, Kt., Bar-at-Law, in the Court room of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court.

STUDY ZOROASTRIANISM AND BE GOOD CITIZENS

Sardar Dastur Noshirwan Kekobad's Exhortation To Parsis

Study your religious teachings carefully, pore over them devotedly after understanding them, let the Behdin section (the laity) of the Parsi community now guide the Athornans (the clergy) in all religious matters, and, after imbibing the spirit of Zoroastrianism, live as good Zoroastrians and good citizens, and leave a rich heritage to your descendants.

In this stirring words, Sardar Dasturji Noshirwan Kekobad of Poona gave an exhortation to his co-religionists at a gathering held at the Allbless Baug, on Saturday evening, on the occasion of the observation of the 40th death anniversary of late Dr. Kaikhashru N. Bahadurji.

As usual, after the Jashan ceremony, the Navjote ceremony of three children of poor Parsi families was performed. Then the Poona Head-priest, Sirdar Noshirwan, in an inspiring sermon befitting the occasion, exhorted his co-religionists to study their sacred scriptures, either in the original languages (Avesta, Pehlavi, etc.) or their translations, and to recite the prayers correctly which would do them incalculable good. If they knew the meaning of the prayers they recited they would realise their great importance. At a time when members of the priestly class were at loggerheads and differed in their opinions on various religious matters, making the Behdins (the laity) waver in their convictions, it was now opportune for the latter (the Behdins) to be proficient in the lore of Zoroastrianism and guide the Athornans. He concluded after stressing the fact that prayers, to be effective, must be selfless in their origin, and must never be made for seeking favours from the Almighty. He praised the activities of Mr. Framroze A. Dubash for organising such functions which reminded them of the life of service and sacrifice lived by Dr. Bahadurji.

Ervad Framroze A. Bode, after thanking the President of the gathering for his lucid exposition of Zoroastrianism, referred to the fact of the observance of the death anniversary of the great Parsi doctor for the last four decades, which constituted a record among the Parsis. And for this unique incident their thanks were due to the Dubash family—particularly Mr. Framroze who had continued the work started by his late brother, Mr. Hormasji. He was also helped by Mr. Edalji Alloless in this labour of love.

The gathering dispersed after partaking of a dinner in which a large number of Zoroastrians participated.

"Janoo Hassan Scholarship Trust Fund"

The Trustees of Janoo Hassan Scholarship Trust Fund, regret that inspite of large resources at their disposal for payment of scholarships they could not dispose of the whole income as there were no applications from deserving students. The Trustees hope that in future the deserving and needy students of the Halai Memon Mahomedan community will avail themselves of the Trust assistance in increasing numbers.

In view of this fact the Trustees authorised the managing Trustee to give wide publicity to the Trust by inviting applications from deserving and needy students, and for that purpose to insert advertisements in the leading papers and to take such other steps as may be necessary. The Trustees hope that their efforts will receive from all quarters the support it deserves. From that response received from the Trustees to their invitation for applications the Trustees hope that the whole of the income from the year 1938-39 will be disposed of in granting scholarships and they would be in a happy position to submit very encouraging report for the year 1938-39.

SMACKS OF COMMUNAL DISCRIMINATION

Marwari Chamber Condemns Restitution Of Mortgaged Lands Bill

The Secretary of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Ltd., Bombay in the course of a letter to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy of India, New Delhi on the Restitution of mortgaged lands Bill says:

The President of this Chamber recently sent a telegram protesting against the abovementioned measure, which I trust you have placed before His Excellency before now. My Board have, however, felt that in view of the gravity of the issues involved, it is necessary that the principles on which their protest is based must be explained more clearly and greater length.

COMMUNAL DISCRIMINATION.

It should be clearly understood that in the matter of its application to the different sections of the people of he province, the Restitution of mortgaged Lands Bill closely follows the principle of the Lands Alienation Act which, has an element of communal discrimination. For the purposes of the Bill, an agriculturist means not any person who earns his living by agriculture but a member of one of the castes or communities enumerated in the Punjab Lands Alienation Act. A member of any such community is an agriculturist even though he personally has nothing to do with agriculture whereas on the other hand a member of any other community will be treated as a non-agriculturist even when his sole or main source of living is agriculture.

The Law of the Punjab on this subject completely ignores the fact that by passage of time large sections of the rural population take to urban professions and that on the other hand members of village professions and arts often give them up in favour of agriculture. How unjust and one-sided this classification can be and has actually proved to be will be borne out by any one who is conversant with the existing conditions in the Punjab. For a long time certain communities have been unfairly treated in the matter of alienation of land. To take away from them forcibly the lands mortgaged to them before the enactment of the Land Alienation Act is to pile injury upon injury on the heads of people who do not know their offence.

There is another important consideration which His Excellency will kindly bear in mind. Whereas the loans advanced merely on the personal credit of the borrowers carry interest at high rates, those against mortgages of landed property bear extremely low rates of interest. Often such rates are not much higher than those charged on Government Securities.

If His Excellency the Viceroy or the Governor of the Punjab does not intervene in this matter, the inference in the popular mind will be irresistible that the sanctity of private contracts is no longer respected by the State.

In conclusion, I have the honour to request that His Excellency will be pleased to give this representation his careful consideration and withhold his assent to the measure which has been so strongly and rightly condemned by the people inside and outside the Punjab.

RECRUITMENT TO GOVT. SERVICE

Provincial Governments Unfavourable To India Govt.'s Proposal

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 6.

It appears that Government of India's proposals for regulating recruitment to Government Service which were embodied in a Circular letter early this year to Provincial Governments have not received a favourable response from the provinces. The Government of India's proposal was to hold an examination at a pre-university age, say seventeen, success in which would be an indispensable preliminary to candidature for official appointments.

The main object of the scheme was to divert young men at a sufficiently early age to other careers and relieve pressure on Government service. As the proposed examination would be of a competitive character based on Government's probable annual requirements, those failing to secure pass would know at early age that they must choose other careers.

Replies from provincial Governments including non-Congress Provinces like the Punjab are reported to have stressed various practical difficulties. The only administration which is believed to have supported the scheme is Delhi. It is not likely that the Government of India would be able to conclude their reexamination scheme in the light of opinions received before the end of the current year.

Lucknow Students' Conference Postponed

(From Our Correspondent)

LUCKNOW, August 5.

The Lucknow Students' Conference, which was to be held under the presidentship of Mr. M L. Shah and Miss Senalata Pradhan on August 7 has been postponed as Hon. Pandit Pant and Hon. Sampurnanand will not be available on these dates to address the Conference.

Last year, it may be remembered, this Conference was addressed by all the seven members of U. P. Cabinet.

A SHORT STORY

AWAKENING

(By STANLEY CARDELL)

One day Mr. Peters woke up. He had been asleep for years. He was exactly 58 years old the day before he woke up. That day it rained. Mr. Peters couldn't mow the lower lot as he planned. He stood in the open doorway of his barn, looking out at the slanting rain and trying to think of something to do. But for the first time that he could remember, everything was done. There were no indoor jobs such as repairing harness or picking over potatoes or splitting wood or blacksmithing or any of the other hundred odd jobs that are ever present on a big farm like the Peters'.

It was this realization that there was actually nothing to do that woke Mr. Peters up. The waking was gradual. He saw, as though for the first time, the well-kept buildings of his farm, the distant acres, the neatly stacked woodpile, the lake shimmering through the trees. He saw his wife as she moved back and forth before the kitchen window. She looked old and tired and worn. Mr. Peters remembered her the day they were married. She was pretty then, young and fresh looking, with a sparkle in her eye. The whole countryside thought she'd made a good catch in Mr. Peters.

Mr. Peters had inherited his great farm from his father. Prosperous then, it was ten times as prosperous now. To miles of it bordered on a lovely mountain lake and when five years after his marriage, the lake had become a summer resort, Mr. Peters sold much of his shore property for fabulous amounts.

Some of the money he put into the bank. Some he turned back into his farm. The farm made more money. Mr. Peters was rich. Rich, yet he only had one suit of clothes. He worked seven days a week. He hired no one to help his wife.

This thought came to Mr. Peters as he stood in his barn door watching the rain. He had no children, nor near relatives. The only thing he had was Yankee tradition, which demanded thrift and storing by. Mr. Peters had been thrifty; he had stored by. Now, past middle age, he had a fortune that would be inherited by some vague relation. He had grown old accumulating that fortune. He hadn't had time to pause and enjoy life.

And so to-day, for the first time in years, because he had nothing to do, Mr. Peters thought about these things and made an amazing decision. He went through the shed into the kitchen and told Agatha about his decision. She started at him. She probably thought he was crazy. But Mr. Peters patiently explained why he had reached his decision. And Agatha, at last convinced, said, tears in her eyes: "Oh, it's what I've dreamed of all my life! What fools we've been!"

"It isn't too late," said Mr. Peters, "to enjoy life. Start packing, Aggie."

So Agatha started packing and Mr. Peters arranged to have some one tend his stock and do his mowing and care for his house, and a week later the Peters and his wife set out. They travelled by boat to California. From California they took excursions to all the national parks. They visited the Canadian Rockies and Lake Louise. Then they returned to California and remained two weeks, resting. Then they bought tickets on a liner going to the Orient. They visited Japan and war-torn China. They went into Africa, spending considerable time in Egypt, and later on to Cape Town. Then they travelled over Europe.

They spent money like water. There was nothing they wanted that they didn't have. They indulged every whim and caprice. They enjoyed every minute of it. Toward the end, they had to stop frequently to rest up, because neither was used to such a varied life and their constitutions wouldn't stand this sort of activity.

It was almost a year later that they returned to the farm. Things were pretty much as they had left them. The caretaker had done his work well. It was as if they never went away.

The day after their return, Mr. Peters rose at 4 a.m. donned his overalls and went out to do the milking. He fed the stock, greased and oiled the mowing machine, harnessed the horse, and went in to breakfast.

Agatha had it ready on the table. She bustled around while Mr. Peters, feeling stiff and sore, sat down to eat. After he had finished, he sat at the table for a few minutes, which was not his habit. Curiously, he didn't want to get up. But he knew he must. He mustn't let Agatha know how soft he was.

He tried to rise, clutched at the table for support, and went crashing to the floor.....

Dr. Bronson came softly down the stairs. Agather was waiting for him in the front room.

"Is—he—is—he—"

She couldn't go on. Dr. Bronson nooded sadly, sympathetically. "It was his heart. The high living he's been indulging in the past year, plus the unusual strain of physical work before breakfast, was too much for him. Poor Tom I've known him since we were kids. If he hadn't made the mistake of gadding around that way he might lived twenty years more."

Through her tears Agatha smiled. "Oh, doctor, it wasn't a mistake! I'm glad we did it. It was just what we needed. You don't know what a comfort it's going to be for me in the years to come—to know that Tom woke up toward the last and really enjoyed himself."

Dr. Bronson was a Yankee like Mr. Peters. He didn't understand what Agatha was driving at. He hadn't had an awakening.

(Copyright)

THE PALESTINE PROBLEM

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO (By Mail)

The question of Palestine is again revived among the prominent Muslim leaders in Egypt. An urgent meeting under the presidentship of H. E Mohamed Ali Alloba Pasha, President of Palestine Defence Committee, was held the other day, the present situation was discussed. Resolutions urging the Muslim Kings, Emirs, and Sheikhs of Arabian States and other Muslim leaders to intervene have been passed.

The resolutions are signed by one hundred Senators and member of the Egyptian Parliament. Copies of the resolutions have been addressed as follows:—

Egypt—H. M. King Farouq.
Iran—H. I. M. Reza Shah Pehlavi
Turkey—Kemal Attaturk.
Afghanistan—H M. King Zaher Shah.
Hedjaz—H. M. King Ibn Saud.
Iraq—H M. King Ghazi
Yemen—Imam of Yemen
Syria—H. E. The President of Syrian Republic.
Tunis—The Sultan of Tunis.
Morocco—The Sultan of Morocco.
Egypt—The Prime Minister of Egypt.
Egypt—H. E. Chief of the Royal Palace.
Laboness—H. E. The President Laboness Republic.
Transjordania—Emir Abdulla.
Muscat—H. H. Sultan of Muscat.
India—M. A. Jinnah, Esqr., President of Muslim League.
Kowait—Sheikh of Kowiat.
Bahrein—Sheikh of Bahrein.

And other Muslim leaders in Java, Malaya, South, East Africa, Aden and other Muslim countries.

MUTT AND JEFF—Maybe Jeff Can Find Just What He Wants at the Notion Counter — By BUD FISHER

REAL ESTATE
I'D LIKE TO BUY A PIECE OF GROUND!
YESSIR, WE HAVE SOME VERY CHOICE LOTS I'LL BE GLAD TO SHOW YOU!
LOTS $550 AND UP HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO RENT
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NOW HERE'S A TWO-ACRE PIECE YOU CAN BUY AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE!
NO, THAT'S TOO BIG!
SOLD
WELL, HOW ABOUT THIS LOT, SIR, 100 X 100? AN IDEAL SPOT TO BUILD A HOUSE!
NO, THAT'S TOO MUCH!
FOR SALE
ABOUT HOW MUCH GROUND DID YOU WISH TO BUY, SIR?
OH--
--JUST A SHOE BOX FULL! I WANT TO PLANT A GERANIUM I GOT IN MY APARTMENT!
Fisher

Science and Industry

Mineral And Forest Products

Bright Prospects For Their Utilisation

(By R. N. BAPASOLA)

It is strange that little or no attention whatever has been paid by the Government of India and various Provincial Governments to utilisation of various forest, commercial and mineral products of India.

The most important field which remains entirely to be exploited is that of Mineral Products. There is ample literature published on this subject by the Government of India such as "The Geological Survey Report of India" and by the College of Mines, Dunbar.

Why have the most important Industries in India failed to take up such enterprise? Indian firms suffered very considerably in prospecting and working up certain mines for want of adequate knowledge, proper financial arrangements and want of technical organisation, and without any such guide and advice, people are unable to find out right purchasers of such ores and concentrates.

For a mining enterprise, capital ranging from 30 to 40 Lacs of Rupees is required as also right type of machinery for crushing and concentrating such ores. Possibility of sales in foreign countries and the utilisation of the goods in this country must also be taken into consideration. Proper arrangements regarding transport, etc. must be made. The most modern system of transport method such as, Ropeways, etc., must be used.

Regarding Copper Mines: In this particular line, several Indian firms have floated Companies and none of them have so far been successful, because Copper mines and Copper ores require more than 3 Crores of Rupees to work up such Mines, and unless a proper Syndicate is formed as the Syndicate started several years ago in Nagpur with the co-operation of Sir Dadabhoy Maneckji, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, Mr. Billimoria, Sir Vishweswar Dagha and others.

They obtained unparalleled success with regard to Manganese ores several years ago. Manganese ore was exported to countries like Belgium, Great Britain, America and Japan.

Soon after the Great War, business continued to flourish until ten years ago. Now Europe is importing considerable quantities of this ore from Russia.

We have got many handicaps such as Railway freight, Steamship freight, transport charges, etc., which are extremely high and until the Provincial Governments co-operate with our Industrialists in reducing all such charges, it would be difficult to do business.

Indians have upto now paid attention only to Manganese ores but there are large quantities of various mineral deposits throughout India. The South, the North and the whole of the Punjab is also noted for its Mineral deposits.

Our Industrialists will take up seriously the question of working up the varied Mineral Wealth of India after thorough investigation and research.

Regarding Commercial Products: All those who are interested will be in a position to judge what line of action they may take up regarding Commercial Products in different varieties such as, Wood, Rosin, Terpentine varieties of Essential Oils, Eucalyptus Oil, Rosa Grass Oil, Wood Oils, also making of important Barks like Cinchona, etc. Gums like Bawal, Catachu, etc., can be had on a large scale from the Catachu wood At present crude "Katha" is produced and is largely used by Indians for chewing "Pan."

Several years ago, a thorough inquiry was being made by Dr. Leather, Agricultural Chemist to Government of India. I understand he has published various papers in connection with crude Catachu.

Large quantities of various types fo Tannic Acid can easily be made for the use of Leather Industry and the scientific application regarding refining of the "Katha" for the expansion of the Indian supply is absolutely necessary.

Regarding Gum-Arabic, large quantities can be easily collected from various forests. Originally the Gum-Arabic was imported from Africa and Arabia by sea, but recently large quantities are obtained from Sind; there is an extensive trade and the commercial usage of Gum-Arabic and it can be supplied to different Textile Mills, provided Indians take special care in not adulterating the article with inferior stuff. I therefore beg to draw the attention of the most important Traders in this particular line for refining and making use of this article on a commercial scale.

Regarding Alkaline Earth: Reh, or "Shaji-Matti", occurs on the surface of the ground in most of the Provinces of India, especially in Saharanpur. It contains the following Salts:—Sodium Carbonate, Sodium Sulphate, Sodium Chloride (common salt); in most cases Sodium Carbonate commonnates but in some centres, Sully known as Soda Ash, predominates but in some centres, sulphates very often occur associated with potassium nitrate; even Calcium nitrates are obtainable.

Extensive investigations have been made several years ago, by Er. Centar, Chemical Examiner to the Punjab Government, and as far as I can make out, in the year 1880, he wrote a most valuable note on Alakli Soils and Saline Well Waters.

Those who desire to go in for such Industries, may refer to the Punjab Government. I am drawing the attention of the Industrialists and Research Students to those particular subjects. In a place called Awah in the United Provinces, serious attempts have been made some years ago, in the year 1880, to utilise Reh for the purpose of manufacturing glass and glass beads but the following defects were found:—The impurity of Alkali prevents the formation of good quality of colourless glass. It is therefore necessary to organise Chemical Works to produce pure Alkali.

Regarding Various Medical Plants: These can be easily cultivated in India in proper Botanical Gardens. I therefore would suggest that those who desire to find out the different types of Medical plants and to make use of those plants for preparing various tinctures, powders, etc. may approach Forest Departments of different Provinces of India.

I would once more request the Government of India as well as the Provincial Governments, to republish the 'Commercial Products of India' by Sir G. Watts. This is one of the most important books and it must be placed at the disposal of those who desire to purchase at nominal price. This book is very valuable and contains large amount of information regarding all Commercial, Industrial, Agricultural and Forest products of India.

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Agents:—MALGHAM BROS., BOMBAY.

HINTS ON CHILD WELFARE

Mr. Trollip On Value Of Press Cutting Book

In the course of an interesting and thought-provoking talk last night to the Voluntary Social Training Workers Class, held under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. A. S. Trollip, Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Safety First Association, made an earnest plea to all educated men and women to read newspapers and maintain a Press Cuttings book.

Citing the case of an English boy, aged 3 years, who had developed a complex for swallowing small articles and in whose stomach, according to X-ray examination, were 23 foreign bodies which were subsequently removed by the simple but effective treatment of eating cotton wool sandwiches, Mr. Trollip declared that such items of up-to-date and useful information could be found only in newspapers and not in standard First Aid textbooks which were necessarily slow in incorporating new ideas. He appealed to all newspaper readers to send him such clippings to enable him to distribute the information to a wider circle through "Safety News" and the Association's official lectures.

Concluding, Mr. Trollip observed that most of the toys sold in this country were imported from abroad and were unsafe to be given to children. He appealed to artists and industrialists for the design and manufacture of safe toys in India and later to press for legislation prohibiting the importation of unsafe and dangerous toys.

QUESTIONS DISALLOWED

SIMLA, August 7.

Three questions of which notice was given by Mr. Satyamurti, regarding air action on the frontier and appointments of European members of the I.C.S. as Governors have been disallowed.—A. P.

ARRIVALS AT WARDHA

Kaka Kalelker Has Cholera Attack

WARDHAGANJ, August 7.

Acharya Kalelkar who is down with an attack of cholera since last week is now better. But his health is still causing anxiety.

The Hon. Pandit Ravishanker Shukla, Premier of the Central Provinces arrives here to-night for consultations while the Hon. Viswanath Das, Premier of Orissa arrived here this evening by the Calcutta Mail to discuss with Babu Rajendra Prasad and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel the Madras Estate Lands Act and the Orissa Tenancy Legislation. Sardar Patel is expected to arrive this evening.

Mr. Vidyabhushan Shukla, Labour Assistant to the Bihar Government has also arrived here.—United Press.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST MR. LATTHE

Dharwar Students' Demand

(From A Correspondent)

DHARWAR, Aug. 6.

The following resolution was passed by the Students' Union, Dharwar in their meeting held on August 4. Mr. Krishnarao Mudrekar was in the chair:—

"This meeting of the Students and Citizens of Dharwar has noted the Hon'ble Mr. Latthe's remarks in respect of a separate Karnatak province in a Press interview and his subsequent explation and express its considered opinion, that in view of the Congress Working Committee's latest unequivocal reiteration of their acceptance of the Karnatak's case for separate province, the Minister's remarks are insulting uncalled for and amount to a serious violation of Congress discipline and further requests the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee to take necessary disciplinary action against the Minister.

HAVOC OF FLOODS IN ASSAM

Hundreds Of Cattle Perish: Famine And Epidemics Threatened

(From Our Own Correspondent)

TEZPUR, (By Mail).

From Dibrugarh down to Dhubri in the Brahmaputra Valley, Assam, had another experience of flood havoc, which however, was temporary as it lasted a week only. But there was every type of damage done to the country along the Brahmaputra.

At Dibrugarh, the premier town of the Eastern Assam frontier, which had been having the first onslaught of the abnormal rise in the river, the water entered as far as the court room and submerged almost every street

The pasturing centres (known as Bathans here) in Central Assam, accommodating about 13,000 cattle and 1,300 people, all Nepalis from Nepal doing milk business, were seriously distressed causing death of several hundred cattle and immense loss to the business. While at Kolabari, a large village in Tezpur district 4 persons were washed away and killed.

A wreck of a village has been left over for relief workers at Dhing in Nowgong district, opposite to Tezpur. The north-western portion of the district has completely been washed away, the water running through house roofs and submerging big tree trunks, but fortunately enough without killing any persons.

Hundreds of destitute people rushed into Dhubri town on the western boundary of the Valley. It is still partly under water.

FATE OF RAILWAY BRIDGE

Ale, a small hill stream in Dhubri district washed away the eastern abutment of the railway bridge on the E. B. Railway, between Binji and Bongaingaon stations within as short a time as three hours, thus stopping all communications between Assam Valley and outside provinces. About four hundred feet of the Railway bridge is still hanging in the air and is likely to continue for over a fortnight, though transhipment is being done on launches and country boats.

VAGARIES OF SEASON

Here is the contrast of the weather conditions. While the flood of the Brahmaputra wrought havoc in the districts on both the banks, there is hardly any water in the interiors of the districts, compelling the villagers to leave the tilling lands fallow. People are apprehending serious consequences of the weather condition, as there has not been the least rain locally and famine is likely after the harvest time, since there had not been good cultivation last year too due to the same weather conditions.

EPIDEMIC FEARED

The cattle in the affected areas are at present living on hyacinth, which when green is said to be detrimental to the health of the cattle. They are already falling victims to diseases, which may turn to epidemic after the flood has subsided and they are left to live on mud-tainted grass.

Kamrup and Goalpara districts, two large districts of the lower Assam Valley are affected and relief measures are being carried on by the Congress. While cholera is having its toll in Upper Assam and elsewhere.

BENGALI-ASSAMESE CONTROVERSY

The Bengali-Assamese controversy nas reached its ripe stage in the Press of Assam and Bengal, the Bengalis having recognised the claims of paramountcy of the Assamese in Assam.

Now the Bengalis are sounding the truce by asking members of their community to become true citizens of the province of their adoption and act as brothers of the original inhabitants.

TAX ON AGRICULTURAL INCOME

Three Congress members of the Revenue Inquiry Committee have put forward proposals, which create embarrassment to the Government at present

The foremost of the proposals is that, a revision of the existing system of taxation should be approved with a view to securing 50 per cent reduction in land revenue and imposing a tax on agricultural incomes of Rs. 2,000 and over so as to make up the deficit of the provincial revenue.

The Committee is in sessions at Shillong.

FLOOD RELIEF WORK IN BENGAL

Need For Congress Centres

TANGAIL (Bengal), July 30.

With a view to devising ways and means for giving relief to the people of the flood-affected area in this sub-division, a public meeting was held with Mr. E. G. Creek, I.C.S., in the chair. A relief committee has been formed with Mr. Creek as president.

The local Congress Committee wired to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, and Mr. Ashrafuddin Chowdhury, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, to open Congress relief centres in the flood-affected area immediately.—United Press.

HINDI EXAMINATIONS

Facilities Given By Sahitya Sammelan To Students

Kaka Kalelkar, vice-President, Hindi Prachar Samiti, Wardha writes:

The Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha was holding till now examinations in other Provinces, besides the Andhra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnatic Provinces. As the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan has systematically organised the Hindi Prachar work in all the Provinces speaking the Aryan languages and as it has decided to conduct its own examinations. It has been arranged that the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha will not have its centre in other Provinces, outside its sphere and so also the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan will not have a centre for its Rashtrabasha examinations in the Dravidian Provinces.

For the convenience of those students, who are already making preparations for the Madras examinations or who have failed in the last examination and are desirous of appearing again for the examination, the Sahitya Sammelan will hold examinations according to Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha Syllabus at the Sabha centres, but only the November Rashtrabhasha examinations will be held by the Sabha.

Hereby the Superintendents of the examinations of the Sabha centres are requested that they correspond with the Secretary, Hindi Prachar Samiti, Wardha, about the September examinations for the necessary arrangements.

The examination will be held on 11th September, 1938.

TRUTH ABOUT KASHMIR

(Continued from Page 6).

There were some other minor demands regarding zamindars, military, customs and labour.

It is significant to note that in this memorial for the first time in the history of Dogra rule in Kashmir a demand was publicly made that "a fixed percentage of the total income of the State should be set apart as privy purse for the Maharaja Bahadur and his family."

Exploiting Communal Tendencies

A close study of these memorials brings out one undeniable truth in broad outline that the outsiders had by this time begun to exploit the communal tendencies of the different sections of the Kashmir public in their own interests. It was thus the Sikh representatives demanded that "the condition of being a State subject should be waived in case of Sikh recruitment in the Army. In the matter of recruitment to Civil Departments all domiciled Sikhs should in case of necessity be equally eligible for appointment with the hereditary State subjects." The Muslim memorialists demanded the same. They wanted that "if capable Muslims from among the Muslims subjects of the State are not available to fill the posts recruitment should be made from the Muslims outside the State." A majority of the Hindus also favoured this view in regard to their own community and made such a demand from time to time. Happily the State subjects realised their mistake in making such demands very soon and no change was made in the definition of the State subject.

The Glancy Commission

His Highness gave replies to all these memorial as the occasion demanded and assured the Muslims that "a Commission would be appointed for thrashing out these questions in detail, which will consist of official and non-official members representing all communities concerned and presided over by an officer belonging to none of them."

"The Commission was appointed under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur dated the 12th of November 1931. It consisted of four non-official members presided over by a European officer Mr. (now Sir) B. J. Glancy whose services were lent to the Jammu and Kashmir State by the Government of India at His Highness' request. The four non-official members were made up of one Muslim and one Hindu from the Kashmir province and one Muslim and one Hindu from the Jammu province, each nominated by their respective communities. The function of the Commission was to enquire into and report on the various complaint of a religious or a general nature already submitted to His Highness' Government and also such complaints as might be directly laid before the Commission.

In the month of December 1931 the Hindu community of Jammu decided to recall their members from the Commission, the reason assigned being that the Commission found itself unable to exclude from the scope of its enquiry questions relating to the Hindu Law of inheritance. The Commission, accordingly, with the approval of His Highness' Government, continued its sitting with three non-official members only, (two Muslims and one Hindu) instead of four as originally constituted.

(To Be Continued)

Is Your THROAT SORE?

YOUR throat is the "danger spot" where the germs of infection enter your system and cause laryngitis, tonsilitis, quinsy, etc. So, be sure to cure your throat soreness quickly and thus avoid complications. You will do this best by taking Peps antiseptic breatheable tablets.

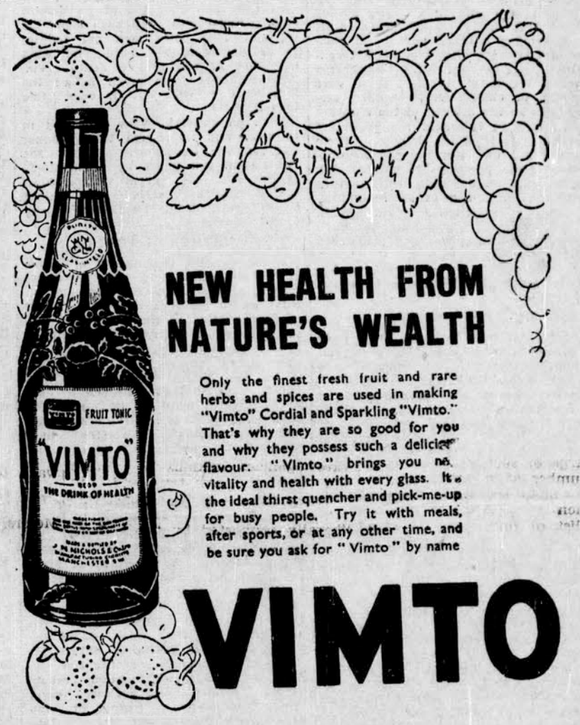
Dissolved in your mouth, a Peps releases rich, medicinal essences, which mix with your breath and are carried deep into your lungs. Thus the irritated membranes of the throat are soothed and strengthened, inflammation reduced and infectious germs completely overcome. Peps are pleasant to taste, yet far more lasting than gargles. Also for coughs, colds, chills, etc.

To preserve the concentrated essences which Peps contain, every tablet is wrapped in silver paper. They are packed in sealed glass bottles, along with full directions printed in leading languages. Price One Rupee at any medicine dealer.

Take **PEPS** Breatheable Tablets

1460

Agents: KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.



NEW HEALTH FROM NATURE'S WEALTH

Only the finest fresh fruit and rare herbs and spices are used in making "Vimto" Cordial and Sparkling "Vimto." That's why they are so good for you and why they possess such a delicious flavour. "Vimto" brings you new vitality and health with every glass. It is the ideal thirst quencher and pick-me-up for busy people. Try it with meals, after sports, or at any other time, and be sure you ask for "Vimto" by name

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FOR DULL, OFF-COLOUR TEETH... Listerine Tooth Paste erases stains — even tobacco stains; adds a lustre to teeth that is truly remarkable. Try a tube.

814

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

DEAFNESS

"DEAFKILLER" a new miraculous guaranteed medicine universally acknowledged to be a permanent cure of deafness and all other diseases of the ear. However old the deafness might be, it is cured for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly, no matter whether the deafness is slight, partial or complete, whether it has been caused by chronic cold, by fever, by collapsed nerves, by troubles in throat, head noise or by internal organs. The discharge of pus will completely stop and clear hearing will be restored permanently. Thousands of deaf persons have been successfully cured by this medicine which has been never known to fail in a single case. Price Rs. 5 Postage As. 9.

Available at all leading Chemists.

Agents: KEMP & CO. LTD., Charni Road, BOMBAY.

DEAFKILLER

THE ONLY CURE FOR DEAFNESS

Stock Exchange Against Margin System

FEAR OF LOSS OF BUSINESS OWING TO PREVENTION OF OVERTRADING

Government Asked To Introduce Suitable Legislation

In reply to the Government letter on the subject of enforcing a compulsary system of Margins on forward transactions, the President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers Association has the reply as under:—

It is not for the first time that the question of Margins has come up before us for examination, and at Page 36 of our Representation to the Morison Committee we have pointedly made it clear that the system of margins would not put a stop to excessive speculation or prevent crises. This opinion expressed after extended consideration cannot be readily grasped by the supporters of margin system, but it can be easily judged from the subsequent observations recently made by the able and experienced President of New York Stock Exchange, Mr. Charles R. Gay, in his Annual Report for the year ending May 1937:—

PREVENTION OF OVERTRADING.

Introduction of margins may perhaps precent overtrading by financially weak and unsubstantial parties, which in our opinion are very limited in number; but for the sake of restricting the few, it is undesirable to lay ineffective restrictions and unnecessary restraints and burdens on the many. We see grave danger in an effort to cure what might be termed sporadic evils. It would surely result in destroying a broad and liquid market and creating abnormal market conditions. It is generally recognised that a system of margins, if it were possible of enforcement, would certainly be in the interest of the Association itself, as it would really protect the members from the default of their clients; but unfortunately the Association is quite powerless to enforce it, there being no adequate legislation in existence, inasmuch as an individual or body of individuals would remain free to carry on Stock Exchange business outside the sphere and machinery of our market without let or hindrance in violation of margin requirements which may be imposed by the Association.

GREAT MISUNDERSTANDING

There appears to be a great deal of misunderstanding as to the method by which speculation is carried on on the Stock Exchange. An entirely erroneous impression prevails among critics that mere buying and selling for a distant date, say a fortnight or a month hence, constitutes speculation. There can be even no healthy speculation if delivery is compulsarily to be taken or given against all dealings at the end of the stipulated period. It would then be considered as Ready Delivery Contract. The real facility for speculation however is afforded by the machinery of Budli and it is this process which really stimulates speculation in the market.

RIGOROUS CONTROL

It is our firm conviction that there is a greater need for more rigorous control and greater restriction in respect of the credit facilities granted by the external agencies, extremely in vogue at present, which are not under the control either of Government or of the Stock Exchange, under the existing Act, it the idea underlying the margin system is at all to meet with success. In this reference, we respectfully but with all firmness submit, it is not inapt to draw an analogy between the situation prevailing in the United States of America and the Province of Bombay, for in both facilities for over-extension of credit exist and in both such an over-extension can arise from loans granted by the several parties whoever they may be who have spare funds to lend. It is a matter of great regret to us that Government have failed to realise that the situation in Bombay and New York is the same in principle, the only difference being one of degree. Government it appears, have not fully grasped the fact that Section 7 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of U.S.A. had to be included precisely because it was felt by her Government that an attempt to impose a local marginal system on the Exchange alone, allowing others to deal as they please, was foreshadowed to failure.

LEGISLATION NECESSARY

Legislation on these lines is absolutely necessary if the margin system is to be introduced in Bombay. The Association firmly believes that the other financing agencies, in the absence of any legislative remedy, will ply at their game harder than ever before.

It may be tha the Banks do not extend credit to financially weak parties without adequate margin but it cannot be denied that they do employ their moneys to a large extent in Stock Exchange budli transactions. Apart from them there are the other agencies whom we have named who even now are freely doing Budli business in our market and who would flourish still more at our expense were local marginal regulations applicable to our Exchange alone to be initiated. It is ridiculous to suggest that a Stock Exchange should control through its members the sensitive structure of credit of every outsider whether money-lender, investor, speculator or gambler.

DECREASE IN BUSINESS

Even disregarding concrete and illuminating evidence, the Association is fearful that directly the margin system functions as an integral part of the machinery of this Exchange, an irresponsible and irregular loan market will spring up to receive the business done by us to-day. The consequences which would follow we need not stress. The lack of market organization will not exercise that deterrent influence which, it has been suggested, it would; for, with business fleeing from our portails, our own members will forsake the Association to carry on their activities under wider latitudes and more advantageous circumstances. Market organization will be evolved by the New Exchange without any perceptible effort in its own time and that too at no distant date. Experience will soon come to its aid. This point does not require to be elaborated for the following substance of the oral evidence our representatives have given before the Morison Committee has its own tale to tell.

Such an emphatic view expressed in so clear and impressive terms cannot but convince Government that the Association can under no circumstances introduce the margin system, however perfect and workable it might be, without suitable legislative remedy for its universal enforcement.

ANOTHER MARKET.

Remote as the contingency of another Exchange coming into existence seemed at that time, Government are fully aware that, as a direct result of the adoption of the excellent and desirable Rules restricting admission to membership of persons engaged in other trades on the recommendation of the two Stock Exchange Inquiry Committees, what once seemed to be a hypothetical proposition has now assumed the garb of reality, and a new market consisting of wealthy merchants and traders has sprung up within the precincts of this City to do business in Stocks and Shares. While we agree that at the present juncture the chances of this organization meeting with any public support are very meagre indeed, we cannot but be apprehensive of the results which would emerge from the enforcement of stricter discipline and stringent new rules, be they for margin or otherwise, because the rigid limitations and restrictions they would impose only on the members of our Association, would virtually drive our business into the hands of the members of the unrecognised body where comparative freedom both for members and outsiders would continue to prevail. Instead of improving the present Act in various directions as suggested by the Association in the Representation at Pages 61 to 55 and 69 to 70, so as to deal penally with persons or Associations resorting to devices for dealing in securities to the detriment of the public in violation of the Act. Government have thought it advisable to impose further restrictions over members of the recognised Stock Exchange who carry on legitimate business in conformity with the true spirit underlying the Act which otherwise is really ineffective.

In view of what has been stated above, the question of devising a suitable margins system referred to of your letter does not at the moment at all arise, though in passing we would remark that the skeleton of a simple system of margins outlined by Mr. A. D. Shroff, which is appended to your letter, is not quite as feasible as at first sight it would seem. Government legislation of the right type is absolutely necessary preparatory to the framing of any practical and effective scheme, if one can at all be devised

To the views which have been just expressed we feel we have very little to add beyond urging Government, on the strength of the long and extended experience that we possess and with all the emphasis and force at our command, to bestow on this proposition of margins and its practical implications, their circumspect, careful and sympathetic thought, which will not fail in convincing them of the arguments we have advanced and with which, we make bold to hope, Government will quite unreservedly agree and appreciate the real and serious difficulties in our way.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, August 5.

	Season To date	This Week	Corresponding Season 1936/37	Corresponding Week 1937
Total in sight (excluding linters)	43	—	83	83
Forwarded to American mil's includ-ind Canada and other American (excluding linters)	38	—	56	56
Export from U. S. Ports	28	—	25	25
Of which to Japan	4	—	1	1
Of which to Great Britain	5	—	2	2
Of which to Germany	3	—	10	10
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,418	—	1,135
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1,948	—	809
World's Visible supply	—	7,621	—	4,526
Of which American Cotton	—	5,580	—	2,817
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	82	—	137	137
Receipts at U. S. Ports	31	—	42	42

N.B.—All in bales 900's omitted.

N.B.—Above figures are for the new season.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following weekly report dated 20th July:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,411,750 on July 13th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

Continued demand from the Continent for gold for holding purposes maintained active conditions in the open market, where about £5,600,000 changed hands at the daily fixing during the week. Prices reflected the firmer tendency of the dollar against sterling and including premiums of 1d. to 2 1/2d. over parity.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold, registered from midday on the 11th instant to midday on the 18th instant:—

IMPORTS.

British East Africa	£ 55,808
British India	432,482
Australia	9,750
New Zealand	8,283
Canada	34,117
Siam	9,272
Belgium	1,784,078
Germany	6,906
Netherlands	80,136
Switzerland	26,159
Other countries	10,826
	£2,457,817

EXPORTS.

France	£298,425
Germany	4,064
Netherlands	317,675
Switzerland	256,256
Finland	22,708
Morocco	5,100
Other countries	5,929
	£1,010,157

The s.s. "Maloja" which sailed from Bombay on July 16th carries gold to the value of about £476,000.

The following are the details of United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold for the month of June 1938:—

IMPORTS.

Union of South Africa	£7,185,240
Southern Rhodesia	598,062
British West Africa	410,026
British East Africa	100,064
British India	755,251
British Malaya	9,327
Irak	12,563
Australia	498,197
New Zealand	84,548
British West India Islands and British Guiana	16,335
Canada	1,914,583
Venezuala	58,193
Peru	71,894
Cuba	172,900
Soviet Union	5,668,408
Germany	27,785
Netherlands	48,590
Belgium	11,562,050
France	232,231
Switzerland	235,063
Other countries	28,137
	£29,597,452

EXPORTS.

British India	£ 4,000
Palestine	62,030
Syria	50,890
Egypt	10,175
Canada	54,231
United States of America	4,197,460
Central and South America (Foreign)	19,272
Netherlands	2,476,479
Belgium	113,075
France	1,469,941
Finland	113,981
Sweden	1,547,657
Poland	50,952
Switzerland	1,325,534
Austria	17,153
Other countries	25,793
	£11,529,623

SILVER

During the past week the market was influenced to some extent by the firmness of the Dollar, but prices showed little movement until yesterday when demand from India caused an advance in prices to 19 1/2d. for cash and 19.5/16d. for two months' delivery; this was followed by a rise of 1/16d. in both quotations to-day.

Yesterday's rise brought in a few speculative offerings, but sellers have again shown reluctance and, although the present level of prices seems rather high, it has not attracted selling in any volume.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 11th instant to midday on the 18th instant:—

IMPORTS

Hong Kong	£330,912*
Gibraltar	2,175ĸ
Japan	2,715
British Malaya	2,333
New Zealand	3,655
Germany	6,020
France	4,888
Belgium	6,536ĸ
Other countries	5,898
	£365,132

EXPORTS.

Belgium	£40,400
France	14,502
Aden & Dependencies	14,506ĸ
Egypt	7,240ĸ
Arabia-Saudi	3,443ĸ
Kenya	1,820ĸ
Other countries	3,096
	£85,007

*Including £284,375 in coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

ĸCoin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable advice:—

City opinion political tension will be eased by amicable discussion markets behaving well. Gilts and industrials inactive. Golds good market especially non-producers whose first returns imminent Recommend purchase South African Lands.

South African Lands	80
Consett Iron	8
John Brown	28
Broken Hill North	38/9
Broken Hill South	26

Associated Manganese of South Africa 7/4 1/2 Kamra Tin 7 1/2d.

Kamuning Rubber and Tin	3/1¼
Tunnel Cement	43/9
O. K. Bazar	32/6
Bristol Aircraft	54/3

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug 6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper	99/4
4 per cent 1960/70	112/14
5 per cent 1945/55	118

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	115
Bank of Hindusthan	32/14
Bank of India	141
Central Bank	31/10
Imperial Bank F P	1555
Imperial Bank P P	383/2
Indian Overseas Bank	43/8
Reserve Bank	118/4
Union Bank	5/7

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	540
Ambica	226/4
Arun	243/12
Arvind	1070
Bharatkhand	2720
Bombay Dyeing	938/12
Buckingham and Carnatics	198
Central India	262/8
Century	306/14
Colaba	173/12
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	355
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	168/2
Hukumchand	195
Indore	57/8
Jubilee	206/14
Khatau Mawanji	121/14
Kohinoor	296/14
Laxmi cotton	501/4
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	110
Morarji	137/8
Mysore	98/12
Nandlal Bhandari	91
New Great	238/12
Raipur	630
Rajnagar	280
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	2150
Simplex	91/4
Swadeshi	233/12
Vishnu	1227/8

HYDR ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley ord	1450
Tata Hydro ord	152/8
Tata Power ord	1362/8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	137/8
Ajmer Electrics	12/14
Bombay Suburban	141/4
Bombay Tram	116/14
Surat Electrics	172/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Air Services of India	6N
Alcock Ashdown	316/4
Associated Cements	116/12
Belapur	166/4
Bombay Burma New	182/8
Bombay Burma Old	536/4
Bombay Steam	226/4
Bombay Telephone	84/12
Br B Petrol	3/9
Burma Corporation	6/12
Dalmia Cement	9/14
Indian Bleaching	135
Industrial Investment Tr	41
Indian Radio Ord	405
India Radio defd	502/8
Indian copper	2/9
Indian Iron	32/10
Mysore Sugar	23/8
Port Canning	67
Premier Construction	70/8
Rohtas Industries	23/10
Scindia Steam	20/1
Shivrajpur	45/12
Tata Oil	30
Tata Steel ordy	273
Tata Steel defd	1300

JUTES

Birla Jute	15
Howrah	46/4
Hukumchand	6/12
Kamarhatty	444
Kanknarrah	352
Lawrence	370
Reliance	61/8

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Our Sugar Market for Java Sugar ruled steady during the early part and quiet during the latter part of the week under review. Forward Prices on the whole remained nearly unchanged. Java market during the early part of the week was reported strong with a further advance of about 25 points in 'Niwas' limits. Stocks on 1st July 1938 in Java was estimated at about 336512 tons as against 228730 tons on the same day last year.

Indian sugar market remained steady during the week and prices on the whole improved by about 1 1/2 to 2 annas per cwt. due to better reports from Cawnpore and Calcutta markets where business is reported to have done at about 1 to 1 1/2 annas above the Syndicate limits. Local market ruled firm at the close of the week.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,00,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Shipment September Rs. 5-6-9 per cwt. F.B.H. Conf. Terms.

Shipment Oct-Nov. Rs. 5-7-3 per cwt. F.B.H. Conf. Terms.

Shipment December Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. F.B.H. Conf. Terms.

Britania Sugar:—Ready. Rs. 16-3-0.

Indian Sugars: Ready:—

Bulland Rs. 13-3-0 per cwt.

Ramkola-Punjab Rs. 12-11-0 per cwt.

Ramkola-Khetan Rs. 12-5-9 per cwt.

Pachrukhi Rs. 12-12-6 per cwt.

Gauri-M. Rs. 12-8-0 per cwt.

Gauri-Standard Rs. 12-9-0 per cwt.

Partabpore-M Rs. 12-8-0 per cwt.

Partabpore Std. Rs. 12-11-0 per cwt.

Betalpore Rs. 12-8-6 per cwt.

Kesar No. 1 A Rs. 12-13-0 per cwt.

Sarya No. 21 Rs. 12-9-0 per cwt.

Harkua Rs. 12-5-9 per cwt.

Majaholia Rs. 12-9-0 per cwt.

Faranda Rs. 12-6-0 per cwt.

Padrauna Rs. 12-5-6 per cwt.

Luxmiganj Rs. 12-5-6 per cwt.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay Aug 5

Broach J/A 1938 opening 149 5/8 highest 149 5/8 lowest 148 1/2 closing 148 1/2

Broach A/M 1939 opening 163 7/8 highest 164 1/8 lowest 162 1/2 closing 162 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 145 1/4 highest 145 1/4 lowest 144 closing 144

Bengal D/J opening 123 highest 123 lowest 121 1/2 closing 121 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-8-38) Rs. 6 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 20 1/4

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London today:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock	81 0 0
Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust Ord.	0 4 0
Bank of London and S. America	5 11 6
British South Africa Co. Ord.	1 7 0
B.B. & C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock	113 0 0
Borneo Ltd. 7 1/2 p.c. Pref.	0 16 0
Cables & Wireless (Holding) Ord. Stk.	53 10 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	1 18 3
Lansil Ltd Ord.	0 8 9
Crosse & Blackwell New Ord.	0 0 9
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 p. c. Prf. Stk.	14 0 0
Genl. & Comi Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	77 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 10 0
Hyderabad Deccan Co. Ord.	1 7 6
J. Lyons & Co. 'A" Ord.	5 15 0
C. & E. Morton 7 p.c. Pref.	0 6 0
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord.	0 3 6
Salt (Saltaires) Ord.	0 3 3
United Premier Oil & Cake Ord.	0 7 6

Bank Of India, Ld.

REPORT FOR HALF YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1938.

The following are extracts from the 64th Directors' Report for the half-year ended 30th June, 1938, of the Bank of India, Ltd:—

	Rs.
The transactions of the past six months (after appropriations to contingency accounts out of which provision for bad and doubtful debts has been made) have resulted in a profit of	12,95,072 4 10
Less. Provision made for Income-Tax and Super-Tax	1,50,000 0 0
Leaving a net profit of	11,45,072 4 10
The balance brought forward from the last account was	7,64,577 12 4
Making a total of	19,09,650 1 2
	Rs.
This sum the Directors have disposed of as follows:—In payment of an 'ad-interim' dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, free of Income-Tax for the half-year ended 30th June 1938	5,00,000 0 0
Carried forward to the next account	14,09,650 1 2
	19,09,650 1 2

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 4th August	6,556
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,485,262
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,095,752
Decrease	610,490

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 121 December 123 January 126 March 132 May 134 July 135 at cross rate 4.89 5/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 162 Liverpool May 1939 4.87 Rs. 50 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 162 New York May 8.59 Rs. 31 at cross rate 4.89 5/8

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Wheat	3,958 cwts.
Linseed	3246 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	59 cwts.
Gingellyseed	758 cwts.
Groundnuts	3437 cwts.
Castorseed	229 cwts.
Rice	21,435 cwts.
Myrabollams	348 cwts.
Mowraseed	33 cwts.
Gram	343 cwts.
Joowar	2,802 cwts.
Bajree	1,950 cwts.

RANDER MUSLIMS' PROTEST

(From A Correspondent)

RANDER, Aug. 3.

A mass meeting of the Muslims of Rander was held under the presidentship of Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Singapori on Monday in the Chunarwada mosque in regard to Mohamedans' legitimate rights etc., on the Rander Idgah Maidan. It passed the following resolutions:—

This mass meeting of the Muslims of Rander, condemns and strongly protests against recent order of the Hon. Revenue Minister Mr. Morarji Desai, relating to Rander Idgah Maidan Survey No. 113, declared by the Collector of Surat on the 28th July 1938, as most arbitrary unjust and passed ex-parte without proper enquiry and without hearing the Muslims Rander. Also this meeting considers the said order as illegal, invalid and improper and urges on the Government to remove the iron-fence which is the chief cause of unrest, discontent and dissatisfaction among the peaceful and law-abiding Muslims of Rander. This meeting also considers the so-called agreement dated 29-5-34 signed unauthorisedly by a few unrepresented individuals without the consent, consultation and approval of the Muslims of Rander as void. Therefore, the said Government order based upon it is undoubtedly illegal, invalid and impracticable.

This meeting further condemns and strongly protests against the permission granted by the authorities to Kunbis to erect a building on the said Idgah Maidan in question notwithstanding our past strong oppositions and protests against any such permission.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Volkart Bros s.s. Hoegh Silverlight of 3186 reg tons Capt D Arnesen arrived fro Basrah via Bahrein with diesel oil and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Vasna of 2026 reg tons Capt T J Murphy arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Takliwa of 3742 reg tons Capt O W A H Hole arrived from Durban via African Ports and Seychelles with passengers and general cargo.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Tampa of 3703 reg tons Capt V P Arkins arrived from Baltimore via American Ports Port Said Aden and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

Burmah Shell Oil S and D s.s. Masimpur of 3201 reg tons Capt C P M Wakefield arrived from Rangoon via Karachi with hulk oil and general cargo

SAILED

Lewis Dreyfus s.s. Amsterdam of 4709 reg tons Capt S Casace sailed for Port Said for orders with local and same bottom cargo

Lloy Triestino s.s. Villar Perosa of 3621 reg tons Capt G Pastorini sailed for Rangoon via Madras and Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

P and O S N s.s. Ranpura of 9331 reg tons Capt L J Edwards sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo

Lionel Edward's s.s. Reichenfels of 4760 reg tons Capt P Hinrichs sailed for Karachi via Port Okha Navlakhi Kundla and Bedi Bunder with local and same bottom cargo.

F F Campbell s.s. City of Florence of 4382 reg tons Capt H E Nancollas sailed for Colombo Madras Rangoon and Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo

Turner Morrison s.s. Pundit of 3199 reg tons Capt E G Duncan sailed for Rangoon via Cochin Coast Ports and Colombo with local cargo.

B I S N s.s. Nalgora of 4101 reg tons Capt J Endersby sailed for Karachi and Kathiawar Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug. 6.

1 Richenfels 4760 Karachi 6-8 L Edwards
2 C/O Florence 4382 Colombo 6-8 F F Campbell
4 Hoegh Silverlight 3186 Cochin 8-8 Volkart Bros.
6 Peebles 3068 London 19-8 Graham Trdg.
7 Kybfels 4785 Hamburg 7-8 L Edwards
8 Tampa 3703 NF NF L Edwards
12 Nalgora 4101 Karachi 7-8 M M
14 China Maru 4266 Japan 10-8 N Y Kaisha
16 Hatipara 4893 Liverpool 10-8 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Villarperosa 3621 Madras 6-8 L Triestino.
3 Bamora 1870 P Gulf 10-8 M M
4 Varela 1926 Busra 11-8 M M
6 Hashemi 298 M Coast 7-8 S Hassum

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Golconda 3203 Calcutta 6-8 M M
D/E Pundit 3199 Rangoon 7-8 T Morrison
M Varsova 1955 Busra 18-8 M M
K Rizwani 3306 N F 15-8 T Morrison
Q Barala 1899 Busra NM M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Warfield 31-8-38 M M
Rajputana 1-9-38 P and O S N
Soudan 12-8-38 P and O S N
Cathay 11-8-37 P and O S N
Carthage 19-8-38 P and O S N
Comorin 25-8-38 P and O S N

FROM HULL

Kioto 17-8-38 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Durban 7-8-38 K Nixon
City of Benares 10-8-38 K Nixon
Britannia 26-8-38 Anchor Line
Castalia 10-8-38 Anchor Line
Clan Ranald 15-8-38 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Kota Gede 30-8-38 L Edwards
Wildenfels 19-8-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tungsha 13-8-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Tampa 8-8-38 L Edwards
City of Florence 3-8-38 F F Campbell
Hoegh Transporter 10-8-38 Volkart Bros.

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 15-8-38 L Triestino
Volpi 12-8-38 L Triestino
Sumatra 12-8-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Villarperosa 10-8-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Kunishima Maru 10-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 28-8-38 N K Kaisha
Naldera 3-9-38 P and O S N
Melbourne Maru 23-8-38 O S Kaisya
Rawalpindi 19-8-38 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 1-9-38 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Vita 13-8-38 M M
Baroda 11-8-38 M M
Dondolo 8-8-38 L Triestino

FROM SYDNEY

Narkunda 13-8-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 27-8-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 20-8-38 M M
Tairea 3-9-38 M M

FROM JEDDAH

Jehangir 8-8-38 T Morrison

FROM MOULMIEN

Goalpara 10-8-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Gambhira 12-8-38 M M
Binfield 8-8-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Kunishima Maru 19-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Reichenfels 18-8-38 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Naldera 3-9-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 13-8-38 P and O S N
Peebles 19-8-38 Graham Trdg
Nalgora 31-8-38 M M
Rawalpindi 20-8-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 27-8-38 P and O S N
Bangalore 30-8-38 P and O S N
Ormara 6-8-38 M M

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Benares 19-8-38 K Nixon
City of Hongkong 10-8-38 James Finlay
Hatipara 10-8-38 M M
Castalia 27-8-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Reichenfels 29-8-38 L Edwards

FOR TRIESTE

Dondolo 10-8-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 1-9-38 L Triestino

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Hoegh Silverlight 11-8-38 Volkart Bros

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

China Maru 10-8-38 N Y K
Rajputana 1-9-38 P and O S N
Kunishima Maru 25-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 15-8-38 L Triestino
Soudan 15-8-38 P and O S N
Carthage 18-8-38 P and O S N
Victoria 29-8-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Cathay 11-8-38 P and O S N
Comorin 25-8-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Varsova 18-8-38 M M
Bamora 10-8-38 M M
Vasna 11-8-38 M M
Sumatra 13-8-38 L Triestino

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 31-8-38 M M
Takliwa 17-8-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 9-8-38 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Howra 10-8-38 M M
Villarperosa 10-8-38 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

Kunshima Maru 12-8-38 N Y Kaisha

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Reichenfels 4-8-38
S S Nalgora 5-8-38
S S City of Florence 5-8-38
S S Bamora 5-8-38
S S Villarperosa 5-8-38
S S Irrawadi 5-8-38

EXPORTS

Bombay, Aug. 6.

S S Peebles for Havre: 100 bales hemp raw J Kanji.

For London: 1300 bags gr nut oil cake V Shivji; 1334 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Dunkerk: 110 bales raw cotton The Bombay

For Manchester: 275 bales raw cotton B Mawji; 125 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 125 bales raw cotton A Podar, 62 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

S S Kybfels for Antwerp: 225 bags kardi seed V Khimji.

S S Tampa for Baltimour: 1920 bags myraboilam K Tricamji.

S S China Maru for Osaka: 200 tons steel scrap in bags G Gabriel; 400 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha

For Moji: 200 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha

For Yokohama: 200 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Kobe: 700 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 15 bales raw cotton A Podar; 600 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 500 bales raw cotton Langley; 400 bales raw cotton A Khimji; 297 bales raw cotton Japan cotton Trading; 100 bales raw cotton L Ramji.

S S Ranpura for London: 200 bdls Aluminium ingots Jeewanlal (1929)

IMPORTS

S S Conte Biancamano Agent L Triestino from Genoa: 91 cases paste of grain; 130 csks aniline dyes; 288 cases rayon yarns.

S S Jalarashmi, Agent Scindia Steam Navigation from Rangoon: 39763 bags rice; 351 cases jaggery; 200 bags pehin 100 bags white beans; 131 bags chola; 244 bags grains (vatana).

From Calicut: 3968 bags cocoanuts; 100 bags black pepper; 50 bags copra; 612 coils coir ropes; 1150 jottas coir yarn.

From Cochin: 371 bdls coir yarn; 37 bdls coir rope.

S S Steel Ranger 45 Agent M Mackenzie from New York: 73 cases auto parts; 71 cases praphite powder; 97 cases medicines; 98 cases soap; 40 cases aluminium sheet; 36 bales tents; 129 bdls shingles; 80 dms enamel; 507 ctns milk of magnesia; 184 ctns enam iron bath tubes; 373 cases wire nails; 91 lse rubber pneum tires 89 pkgs corn flakes; 58 cases tooth paste; 20 cases motor cars.

From New Orleans: 321 dms wood rosin; 952 bdls hickory squares; 65 dms lubg oil; 50 dms fire clay; 742 bdls hickory.

From Houston Texas: 226 dms lubg oil.

From Port Arthur Texas: 2430 dms lugb. oil; 388 dms lubg grease.

From Baltimore: 4500 pcs tin plates.

From Alexandria: 318 bales cotton.

S S Alavi Agent Turner Morrison from Port Sudan: 1050 bales sakel cotton.

From Aden 15 cases silk piece goods; 28 cases silk and art silk mixed piece goods

Cotton Traders Await Bureau Report

GENERAL AVERAGE IN FAVOUR OF 11-1/4 MILLION BALES

Favourable Weather Over U. S. A. Cotton Belt

Bombay, Aug. 6.

On Friday the New York cotton market was depressed being upheld by lower Bombay and Liverpool advices. Private estimates are averaging the crop around 11,275,000 bales but individual reports cover a wider range this leaving the trade in doubt.

The market opened steady but was very active with operators awaiting the Bureau report. Prices declined on more favourable weather news and the weakness of wheat market. Offerings were not large and trade price fixing at limits continued to offer resistance but new interest was lacking. Finally increased selling appeared and the market closed easy.

NEW YORK MARKET

At the opening October was quoted 6 points down at 8-45 which was the lowest level. Later on there was slightly better enquiry and prices advanced to 8-50 which was the highest level but renewed selling again depressed prices and the market closed at a net decline of 8 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 9 points at 8.52c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also easy and closed at a decline of 10 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 10 points at 8-55c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged with October 4.76. Professional support on improved overseas markets absorbed hedging and Bombay selling. Later on the market was dull. Trade calling absorbed professional realising. The market closed at a net decline of 1 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced one point at 4.89d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was quiet. Giza futures closed at a decline of one point and Uppers closed unchanged to one point up.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and Sakels futures closed 5 to 6 points down and Ashmouni futures closed unchanged to 2 points up.

MANCHESTER CLOTH

July and August are usually very quiet months but there appears to be a fairly widespread impression that trade demand will show an appreciable improvement in the early Autumn. It is not easy to discover on what this opinion is based except that all markets have been buying on hand-to-mouth lines for a long time and that the time is overdue when they should begin to make more liberal provision.

The past week has been one of exceptional quietness. Very few firms have sold anything approaching full time production. The great majority have little more than 50 per cent. of looms running and do not find it easy to secure orders that will keep, even that number in operation. The situation has been accentuated by the annual holidays in Blackburn, Barnoldswick, Chorley, Colne, Clitheroe and other weaving centres.

One or two good lines of twills have been booked for delivery up to the end of the year but most of the offers for dhooties, whether of the white yarn, grey mull, jaconnet or fancy bordered style have been deficient to the extent of 10 per cent.

The trade is anxiously awaiting news about the progress of the negotiations between the Governments of the United Kingdom and India for a new trade agreement but nothing has yet been allowed to leak out. At least one good line of grey supers has been booked for Singapore and there has been a steady business in dyed and printed goods for that market. Fine mulls and white shirtings have been taken in restricted quantities by Colombo and several small miscellaneous transactions have occurred for Java and Rangoon.

A considerable enquiry has been received from Germany for a variety of cloths including fine goods, printers, poplins and greys. Piece dyed goods, bleaching cloth and heavy grey have been negotiated for Denmark and Sweden.

Both Australia and South Africa have been quiet but persistent buyers of shirtings, sheetings, poplins and dress goods, while Canada has distributed contracts for plain and fancy poplins drills and prints.

Some large Government orders have been given out to the home trade and important lines of furnishing fabrics, cambrics, pillow cotton, sheetings, limbrics and overall cloths have been booked.

YARN

Only a scrappy demand has been experienced for most qualities of American yarns. Now and again a good weight of medium twist and weft has been booked but the general run of orders has been small and prompt delivery has invariably been wanted.

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern: Generally fair, local thunder showers in Georgia.
Central: Generally fair, continued warm. Thunder showers.
Western: Fair, little change in temperatures.

FORECAST.

Eastern: Generally fair, continued warm, possible thunder showers.
Central: Fair, little change in temperatures.
Western: Cloudy and warmer.

Most of the business has again been in yarns not covered by price agreements or has gone to firms outside the agreements.

There has been a good deal of grumbling about the delays in receiving delivery instructions and it is doubtful if present deliveries are much in excess of 60 per cent. of full time production. Very few transactions have been registered in yarns for the hosiery and thread making industries.

On the Egyptian side demand has been equally patchy. The demand from Germany for coarse tyre yarns has not yet been satisfied but greater resistance is being offered to low bids. Fine bundles have been sold for India and fine Egyptian counts for Germany and the Netherlands, but export demand as a whole has been slow.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (10-10)	8.50—01
New York October lowest (2-59 p.m.)	8.45—06
Liverpool October highest	4.77+01
Liverpool October lowest	4.76

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Market is without any special feature but 'bulls' realizing before Agricultural Bureau Report. Weather reports are more favourable.

Crop of 1,13,00,000 bales supposed discounted but feel confirmation of this figure would cause decline while under eleven millions necessary to secure any appreciable advance.

Marwet remains idle and featuerless with operators generally holding aloof until after Bureau. It appears that the figure of around 1,12,50,000 about discounted. Crop prospects look very promising in the West of river while prospects in the East largely dependent on extent insect damage which in turn depends on weather conditions during the next few weeks.

Market very quiet. Some hedge selling of outside growth. Think Bureau may be smaller than generally expected. Bullish temporarily.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, August 6.

October	8.43
December	8.49
January	8.51
March	8.57
May	8.63
July	8.65
Middling spot	8.53

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, August 6.

October	8.52
December	8.59
January	8.60
Middling spot	8.57

11-00 A.M. RANGES NOON CALL

New York, August 6.

October	closed
December	closed
January	closed

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, August 6.

	Bales
Day's Receipts to U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, August 6.

August	4.61
September	4.63
October	4.66
November	4.68
December	4.71
January	4.73
February	4.75
March	4.78
April	4.79
May	4.81
June	4.82
July	4.83
August	4.82
Middling spot	4.83

10-12 A.M. Quotations

October	4.68
January	4.76

LONDON SEEDS

London, August 6.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton 11.6.3 August sellers.
Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton 12.5.0 August sellers.
Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton 12.12.6 August sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton 11.10.0 August-September sellers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton 11.5.0 August-September sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, August 6.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels 29/4-1/2 August sellers.
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels 29/7-1/2 August sellers.
Wheat South Australian parcels 29/6 August sellers.

LINSEED OIL

London, August 6.

Linseed Oil London per cwt. naked 22/9 August sellers.
Linseed Oil London per cwt. naked 22/4-1/2 September-December sellers.

LONDON RUBBER

London, August 6.

Smoked Hheets Standard Ribbed per lb. closed.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, August 6.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality 4-7/8.

LONDON SPELTER

London, August 6.

Spelter Hard (Indian Brand) Fob. closed.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 6

Following a decline of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 162 for Broach A/M delivery and it opened quiet at Rs. 161/8 and there being no selling pressure prices advanced to Rs. 162/8 on short covering. Later on there was scattered liquidation and prices eased to Rs. 162/4 where the market steadied. The American Bureau report will be out on Monday and the same will be received at night.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 5 points and later on was reported 6 points. The local market was quiet with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 162/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:

F G M G—			
Broach J/A 1938	148	4	0
Broach A/M 1939	162	4	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra D/J 1939	143	12	0
F G M G—			
Bengal D/J 1939	120	14	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug. 6.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
fr. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	... 123	120	117	114	
Punjab	... 123	120	117	114	
Rajputana	... 123	120	117	114	
Oomra No. 3	144	141	138	135	...
C. P. No. 1	155	152	149	146	...
C. P. No. 2	149	146	143	140	...
Broach No. 2	... 153	151	149	147	
Punjab-Ame.	... 178	175	172	169	
Surat	... 207	204	201	198	
Rajpipla	... 199	196	193	190	
Navsari	... 213	210	207	204	

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug. 6.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		53,880	206,179
Central India	286	49,189	338,410
Barsi and Nagar		150,248	174,497
Hyderabad-Gaorani		40,322	101,666
Berar	231	329,444	579,602
Central Provinces	74	84,536	114,551
Total Oomras	591	707,619	1,514,905
Dholera	614	148,514	181,529
N.-W. Provinces		3,112	10,399
Rajputana		16,365	97,264
Sind-Punjab	529	524,182	350,140
Broach	154	266,223	342,624
Coompta and Dharwar	240	78,222	73,125
Westerns-Northerns	77	27,296	40,327
Cocoanada		23	155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,296	21,510
American		177,893	20,194
Egyptian, African and Sudan	155	530,706	443,836
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	240
Total	2,360	2,487,622	3,096,248

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 4th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	908	331,091	479,342
Japan and China	2,504	720,344	1,555,459
Coast Ports		60,311	38,647
Up-country by Rail		373,676	297,125
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		10,944	14,849
Total	3,412	1,496,366	2,386,422

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 5-8-38	45000	58000
Receipts Yesterday 5-8-38	13000	15000
Exports to date 5-8-38	40000	24000
Stock at Ports 29-7-38	2447000	1114000
Stock at Interior Towns 29-7-38	1975000	826000
Stock at Liverpool 29-7-38	1174000	819000
Visible Supply 29-7-38	5655000	2873000
Quantity in sight 29-7-38	13743000	13227000
Quantity out of sight 29-7-38	10969000	13606000

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Aug 6

Slightly warmer. Scattered showers in Eastern Belt and Alabama. Forecast: Central Belt generally fair, all balance entire Belt partly cloudy.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Aug 5

SAKELS—	
November	13.58—5
January	13.75—6
ASHMOUNI—	
August	10.32+2
October	10.45+3
December	10.48+2
GIZA—	
November	13.13+1
January	13.08—2

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Aug 6

October	52.50
November	52.70

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Aug 6

August	201.50—70
October	199.80—100
November	198.60—100
December	198.70—40
January	198.50—120

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Aug 5

GIZA—	
Spot	7.52—1
October	6.99—1
November	6.77—1
January	6.96—1
March	7.01—1
May	7.02—1
UPPER—	
Spot	6.12—0
October	5.93+1
November	5.93+1
January	5.93—0
March	5.95—0
May	5.96—0
July	5.99—1

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug 6

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £7-2-0. London Paris exchange rate was 3 points up at 178.38. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.59 5/8. London silver prices declined 1/8d. at 19 3/8d. There was some Indian selling and the support was poor. Later there were buyers at fixed rates but sellers asked 1/16th over fixed rates. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal silver futures closed unchanged to 25 points down. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8. The local market was barely steady with a restricted turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range

GOLD

Ready	35	12	0
Shravan delivery	35	12	0
Shravan tejimandi	0	2	0
Bhadarva delivery	35	11	6
Bhadarva tejimandi	0	5	0

SILVER

Ready	50	15	6
Shravan delivery	50	15	0
Shravan tejimandi	0	6	6
Bhadarva delivery	50	13	6
Bhadarva tejimandi	1	1	0

LONDON SILVER

London, August 6.

Spot	19-7/16
Forward	19-5/16

LONDON GOLD

London, August 6.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7-2-1-1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Aug 5

August	42.15—25
September	42.65—25
December	42.65

GOLD EXPORTS BY SEA

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Gold worth Rs. 70,78,498 was shipped from Bombay during the week ended Saturday, August 6.

The s.s. "Ranpura", which sailed on Saturday, carried nine consignments of sovereigns collectively valued at Rs. 60,53,027 for London. The same steamer carried three consignments of sovereigns of the following description:—Sovereigns worth Rs. 1,12,354 for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam, Sovereigns valued at Rs. 3,37,061 for Paris via Marseilles, and worth Rs. 5,61,768 for London optional Paris or Amsterdam.

Bar gold worth Rs. 14,288 was exported from Bombay to Mombassa by the s.s. "Kenya" during the week.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,18,49,09,044.

GOLD EXPORTS BY AIR

Exports of gold and sovereigns by air from Karachi:—

1st January to 30th June 1938:—

Bar Gold	Rs. 2,14,900
Sovereigns	Rs. 38,14,650
1st July to 30th July 1938:—	
Bar Gold	Rs. Nil
Sovereigns	Rs. 62,21,962

LONDON METALS

London, Aug 5

Copper	£41 12 6
Lead	£14 11 3
Spelter	£14 2 6
Tin	£195 15 0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Aug. 5.

September	£10-11-3.
October	£10-12-6.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug 6

Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	27	6	0
Highest	27	10	0
Lowest	27	4	6
Closing	27	7	0
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	29	1	6
Highest	29	4	0
Lowest	28	14	6
Closing	29	1	3
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	18	8	0
Highest	18	10	3
Lowest	18	7	0
Closing	18	9	6
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	19	6	6
Highest	19	8	6
Lowest	19	5	6
Closing	19	7	9
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	29	2	0
Highest	29	2	0
Lowest	28	15	0
Closing	29	0	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	29	9	0
Highest	29	9	0
Lowest	29	6	0
Closing	29	7	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug. 5.

October	67 7/8d.
December	64 1/4d.
March	62d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug. 5.

September	dol 0.64 5/8
December	dol 0.66 3/8
May	dol 0.68 3/4

New York Sugar

New York, Aug. 5.

September	1.83
March	1.93
May	1.97

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4.
Shipment September 5-6-6.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-7-6.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5-9-6.
Kesar Rs. 12-13.
Saraya Rs. 12-8.
Java Spot F. 5.95.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 6

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	100/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103/4
3 per cent 1963/65	98/4
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	99/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	112/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119/8
3 per cent U.P Bonds	97/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	103/6
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	106/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	108/12
TAX FREES.	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	118/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/2
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1974 B P T	111/7
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	110/4
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	119
6 per cent 1954 M Deb	131/0

Note: Market slightly lower. Trend: Quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug 6

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Oct 1/32 Nov/March.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 274 5/8
Bank's buying T T 272 1/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,321
Bank's buying T T 1,346
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 3/4
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 3/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 49 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 90
CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.89.62 5th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 6th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 31/32 6th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 6th instant
Java London 8.94 7/8 6th instant
London Paris 178.38 5th instant
London Belgium 28.94 1/4 5th instant
London Switzerland 21.39 1/2 5th instant
London Berlin 12.20 1/2 5th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 5/8 5th instant
London New York 4.89.40 5th instant
London Amsterdam 8.95 7/8 5th instant
London Italy 93.00 5th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £7-2-0 1/2 4th instant
Gold £7-2-0 5th instant
Silver London Ready 19 1/2 4th instant
Silver London Ready 19 3/8 5th instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/8 4th instant
Silver London Forward 19 1/4 5th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 4th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 5th instant
London discounts 3 months 17/32 per cent 4th instant
London discounts 3 months 17/32 per cent 5th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 4th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 5th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug 5

Call Loan London		1/2
3 per cent	81	3/8
3 1/2 per cent	94	1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103	1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	108	
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112	1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116	1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	110	
3 per cent 1949/52	99	1/2
2 1/2 per cent British consols	75	1/8
2 1/2 per cent War loan	102	3/4
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	113	3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	47/6	

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—			
August	102	0	0
October	102	0	0
December	102	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—			
August	113	0	0
October	114	0	0
December	114	8	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
August	153	0	0
October	153	0	0
December	154	0	0
Yarn No. 2/64—			
August	312	0	0
October	312	0	0
December	312	0	0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, August 6.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.89.37
Paris	178.40
Berlin	12.20-1/4
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.91-5/16
Amsterdam	8.95-29/32
Brussels	28.92-3/4
Milan	93.00
Berne	21.39-1/4
Prague	

LONDON SUGAR

London, Aug 5

August

Pay In—Aug. 8 Pay Out—Aug. 11

Stock Exchange Operators Hesitant To Follow Bullish Wall Street Advices

PROFESSIONAL UNLOADING WIPES OFF EARLY RISE

Market Under Process Of Readjustment

BOMBAY, Aug. 6.

Yesterday the Wall Street market ruled firm with active buying and U. S. Steel Shares advanced dol. 1 5/8 and Anaconda Coppers gained dol. 1 1/8. Buyers hope that this time will penetrate through the resisting level but much depends upon general trade conditions.

The local market which closed steady yesterday opened very steady under the influence of firmness of Wall St. buying and with scattered buying prices improved further. However higher prices attracted selling pressure and prices reacted to the opening level.

The market steadied at the level for some time but in the absence of any important support prices once again declined on professional selling. It is said that some of the professionals are securing profits on strong markets and throughout the last week there was steady long liquidation. Sales were not pressed on the market but the demand mostly of outsiders was chiefly supplied by these professional bulls.

Thus it can be seen that the market is now adjusting and is correcting the overbought state.

It was said that the local market was going up much ahead of the trade improvement. It is a special characteristic of speculation on the local Share Bazar, were we find all buyers at some times and all sellers at the other occasion.

The market is under a process of adjustment and is in need of bullish incentive, in the absence of which prices are likely to reach lower levels.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,310 and advanced to Rs. 1,325 but later on under increased selling pressure prices declined to Rs. 1,292 and finally steadied at Rs. 1,297. These fluctuations indicate the market is hesitant to follow American advices at the moment.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Aug. 6.

100	Ahd. Advance	365	0
250	BOM. DYING	941	0
100	CENTURY	308	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	264	0
100	COLABA	175	0
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	320	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-6-9	
100	Finlay	127	8
100	GOKAK	169	0
1,000	Hindustan	1,700	0
100	Indore	57	8
100	Khatau	121	14
100	KOHINOOR	298	0
250	Laxmi	501	0
250	Madras United	35	0
1,000	Morarji	137	8
250	Model	44	12
50	MYSORE	100	0
200	NEW GREAT	240	0
100	Oosmanshahi	36	12
100	PHOENIX	230	0
25	Sassoon Silk	77	4
1,000	Sholapur	2,110	0
50	SIMPLEX	92	0
100	SWADESHI	235	0
100	Swan	107	8
500	Vishnu	1,227	8
1,000	Western	905	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	115	0
25-50	Central	31	10
500	Imperial	1,555	0
125-500	Im. Contry.	381	4
50-100	India	141	0
100	Reserve Bank	118	4
5	Union	5	8
	CEMENTS.		
100	Associated	117	0
	INSURANCE.		
100-500	Empire	711	4
15-100	Jupiter	13	15
20	Mercantile	53	8
15-75	New India	39	4
200	Oriental	4340	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	4
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahm. Old.	136	4
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1460	0
10	Ajmer	12	14
10	Amalgmd.	13	0
50	BOM. TRAM	117	8
100	Bombay Suburban	141	4
10	Broach	10	8
100	Karachi	215	10
100	Poona	166	4
100	Surat	172	8
100	TATA HYDRO	153	0
1,000	TATA POWER	1,367	8
	RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	963	12
100	C. Province	99	8
100	Dh. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	97	0 XD
100	Mandra Bhon	98	0
100	Pachora Jamner	96	4
100	Sara Serajgunj	100	12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 6

Bombay Dyeing (936) 943 942 944 942 943 936 939 941
Century (307) 310 308 309 307 308
Central India (264) 270 265 264
Kohinoor (298/12) 302 296
New Great (240) 243 240
Simplex (91/8) 93 92
Swadeshi (236) 237 238 236 235
Associated Cement (117) 117/8 118 117
Andhra (1460) 1460
Tata Hydro (155) 155 153
Tata Power (1380) 1380 1382 1372 1365 1357 1362 1360 1367
Tram Ord (117) 117 118/8 117/8
T Steel Defd (1285) 1310 1320 1305 1302 1322 1325 1302 1305 1292 1300 1295
T Steel Ord (269/8) 274 275 273 276 277 272 271 272
Tata Steel 2nd pref (157) 157/8 158/8 159 158/12
Bellapur (165) 166 167 171 170 168
B Steam (228) 228 227
B Burma (536) 540 539 540 537 538

500	Tapti Valley	747	8
	MINING.		
9	Burma Corp.	6	12
2sh.	Indian Copper	2	9
10	Indian Iron and Steel	32	10
10	SHIVRAJPUR	46	0
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1,295	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	272	0
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	ALCOCK	318	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	168	0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep	825	8
250	BOMBAY STEAM	227	0
125	B. BURMA	538	0
50	Burma Conty.	182	8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3	9 6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	85	4
100	I. BLEACHING	136	0
50	I. Invest Trust	41	0
100	I. Radio Defd.	475	0
100	I. Radio Ord.	405	0
100	Port Canning	67	0
30	Premier Con.	70	12
15	Scindia	20	1
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	30	0
	PREFERENCE.		
5½	P. C. Amalgmd. (T. F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1510	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	292	8
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	71	8
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	103	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	95	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1576	4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201	14
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	158	12
7	p.c. Vishnu	705	0
	DEBENTURES.		
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	102	0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	0
7	p.c. Sholapur	77	2
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108	12

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 5

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	40
Electric Bond Common	8
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	53
Int Tel and Tel	9
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent 1939	99
American Tel and Tel	141 3/4
Western Union Telg	31 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio Railway	10
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	33
Great North Pfd Railway	23
New York Central Railway	20
Union Pacific Railway	85
United S Rubber	46 1/4
Texas Corporation	48 1/2
Electric Boat	9 1/2
Montgomery Ward	49 1/2
6 per cent Denmark 1942	105
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	95
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1943	55
United States Steel	61 1/2
Bethelehem Steel	60
Bethelehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	98
Crucible Steel	36 1/2
Ludlum Steel	19
Republic Steel	20
United Smelting	68
Anaconda Copper Mining	37
Int Nickel of Canada	31 3/4
Westinghouse Air Brake	25
Chrysler Motors	73 3/4
General Motors	46
General Electric	42 3/4
Curtis Wright	6 1/2
Union Carbide	84 1/2
Consolidated Oil	10 1/4
Phillips Pet Oil	43
Socony Oil	15 3/4
Chase Bank	32
National City Bank	25 1/2
National Distillers	26
Amr Tobacco B	80
Goodyear Tyre	29 1/4
Eagle Picher Lead Co	11 1/4
3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel Deb 1961	103
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 p.c. 1961	89
Cons Mining Smelting	60
6 per cent Japanese 1954	87

Turnover 1,250,000 shares. Somewhat higher market. Gain[illegible] 7/8

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1938

Britain Defied Geneva Condemned

JAWAHAR ON AIR BOMBING ON FRONTIER

Imperialism Is Root Cause Of War And There Can't Be Peace Till Subject Countries Are Freed

In the course of his speech delivered in Paris at the International Peace Conference on "Bombing on Civilian Population on July 24, last Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru said:

"I have to convey to this great gathering the greetings and the assurances of the support in the cause of peace of the Indian National Congress, representing the people of India.

I do not speak on behalf of kings and queens or princes but I do claim to speak for hundreds of millions of my countrymen. We have associated ourselves with this work of peace most willingly because of the vital urgency of this problem. Also because, in any event, our whole past background, our civilisation, would have urged us to do so. For the spirit of India for long ages past, like that of our great sister nation China, has been a spirit of peace. Even in our national struggle for independence we have always kept this ideal before us and adopted peaceful methods. So we gladly pledge ourselves to labour for peace.

ROOT OF WAR.

Lord Cecil remarked yesterday that the only way ultimately to have peace is to abolish war. We entirely agree with this statement. To abolish war we have to remove the causes and roots of war. Because we have failed so far to achieve anything worth while and the international situation has progressively deteriorated and brought death and untold suffering to millions. We shall fail again and perhaps perish in that failure if we continue to ignore those roots of war.

We see Fascist aggression to-day driving this world to war and we rightly condemn it and seek to combat it. But though Fascism is a recent growth in the West, we have long known it under a different name—Imperialism. For generations past Colonial countries have suffered under Imperialism and suffer still. It is this imperial idea, functioning as Imperialism or Fascism, that is a potent cause of war and till this goes there can be no true or enduring peace.

FREE COLONIALS.

There is no peace for a subject country at any time, for peace only comes with freedom. And so empires must go, they have had their day. We are not interested in emperors or kings but in the peoples of the world, and the Indian National Congress stands for the people of India and their independence. Even to-day India is a powerful factor in favour of peace and she can make a difference if a world crisis arises. She cannot be and does not propose to be ignored in this matter. A free India will be a tower of strength for peace, and soon we hope that India will be free.

TERMS OF CO-OPERATION.

Lord Cecil has pointed out the dangers of an intensive nationalism. May I say that I entirely agree with him and though I stand for Indian Nationalism and Indian Independence, I do so on a basis of true internationalism. We in India will gladly co-operate in a world order and even agree to give up a measure of national sovereignty, in common with others, in favour of a system of collective security. But that can come only when nations are associated on a basis of peace and freedom.

There can be no security founded on the subjection of colonial countries or on the continuance of Imperialism. Freedom, like peace and war, is to-day indivisible. If the aggressors of to-day have to be checked, the aggressors of yesterday have also to be called to account. Because we have sought to cover up past evil though it still persists, we have been powerless to check the new evil of to-day.

Evil unchecked grows, evil tolerated poisons the whole system. And because we have tolerated our past and present evils, international affairs are poisoned and law and justice have disappeared from them.

HORROR ON HORROR.

We have met here especially to discuss the aerial bombardment of open towns and civilian population. Horror has piled on horror from day to day and though the present is terrible to contemplate, the future seems to hold something that might be incredibly worse. Recently, I visited Barcelona and saw with my own eyes its ruined buildings, its gaping chasms and the bombs hurtle through the air, bringing death and destruction in their train. That picture is imprinted in my heart and each day's news of bombing in Spain or China stabs me and makes me sick with the horror of it.

GREETINGS TO CHINA AND SPAIN.

And yet over that picture there is another—that of the magnificent people of Spain who have endured and fought against these horrors for two long years with unexampled heroism, and written with their own blood and suffering a history that will inspire ages to come. To these great men and women of Republican Spain, I offer, on behalf of the Indian people, our respectful homage. And to the people of China, also, knit to us by a thousand bonds since the dawn of history, we stretch out our hands in comradeship. Their perils are ours, their suffering hurts us, and we shall hold together whatever of good fortune or ill may befall us.

We are deeply moved by the aerial bombardments in Spain and China. And yet aerial bombing is no new thing for us. The evil is an old one and because it went unchecked, it has grown to these vast and terrible dimensions. Have you forgotten the bombing on the North West Frontier of India, which has been going on now for many long years and still continues? There are no great cities there like Madrid or Barcelona or Canton or Hankow, but the villages of the Indian frontier also shelter human beings, men, women and children, and they also die and are maimed, when bombs from the air fall on them.

BRITAIN DEFIED GENEVA.

Do you remember that this question of aerial bombing was raised many years ago in the League of Nations, and the British Government refused to stop it on the Indian Frontier? This was called police action and they made a reservation of it. The evil went unchecked and it has grown now. Is it surprising? On whom lies the responsibility?

The Prime Minister of Great Britain has recently offered to withdraw this reservation if there is general agreement in regard to the stoppage of aerial bombing. But that offer is an empty one unless he takes action and stops all bombing on the Frontier. Till then his protests against other people's bombing, have little meaning and less value.

CHICHESTER'S DEMAND

The Dean of Chichester demanded yesterday at this Conference that no treaty should be made with countries that were carrying on aerial bombing—a sentiment that was rightly applauded. What of England then, which is still responsible for bombing on the Frontier of India? Because the British Government cannot approach this question with clean hands, they have developed an incredible foreign policy and now seek friendship and agreement with a Power that is most responsible for this bombing in Spain.

I wish to dissociate India completely from this policy of encouraging that evil-doer and aggressor and to say that the people of India will be no party to it and will resist it whenever they have a chance to do so.

We have seen the tragic farce of non-intervention in Spain, which, under cover of fair words and democratic procedure, has aided the insurgents and the invaders of Spain and prevented the people of the country from obtaining even the means of defence. The sea and a hundred doors are open for supplies to reach the insurgents, but the Pyranees frontier is closed in the name of non-intervention, though women and children die through bombing or starve through lack of food.

THE CONTRAST

We blame and condemn the invaders and aggressors in Spain, but they have at least openly defied all canons of international law and decency and challenged the world to stop them. What of those Governments who, while bravely talking of peace and law, have submitted to this challenge, adapted themselves to each fresh aggression, and tried to make friends with the evil-doers? What of those who have criminally stood by and shown indifference when life, and what was more sacred than life itself, was crushed and dishonoured?

Even to-day the aggressor nations are far weaker in number and strength and resources to the other countries. And yet the latter appear helpless and incapable of taking effective action. Is this not so because their hands and feet are tied by their past and present imperialist policy?

PEOPLE MUST ACT

These Governments have failed; it is time that the people took action and compelled them to mend their ways. This action must be immediately to stop aerial bombardments, to open the Pyranees frontier, to permit the means of defence and food to reach Republican Spain. If bombing is to continue, anti-air-craft guns and other apparatus meant for defence must be allowed to go through.

What vast destruction there has been during these last two years in Spain and China: The starving and the wounded, the women and the children cry aloud pitiously for help, and it is the business of all decent and sensitive people all over the world to help. For this is a world problem, and we must organise on a world basis. The real burden of the struggle has fallen on the people of the striken countries, let us at least carry this small burden.

INDIANS' SYMPATHY.

I am glad to tell this Conference that the Indian National Congress has organised and is soon sending a medical unit to China. We have also met with considerable success in India in our boycott of Japanese goods, as the export figures demonstrate.

A recent incident will indicate the strength of our feeling for the Chinese people. In Malaya the Japanese-owned iron mines employ Chinese workers and these workers refused to help in producing munitions for Japan and left the Mines. Thereupon Indian workers were engaged, but at our request they also refused to work there, although this meant privation and suffering for them.

And so the struggle goes on. How many of our friends and colleagues, and dear ones have died in this struggle already and not died in vain? How many of us who are gathered here may go the same way and not meet against But whether we live or die, the cause of peace and freedom will remain, and must remain, for that is greater than us—it is the cause of humanity itself. If that perishes then all of us perish. If it lives then we live also, whatever fate may befall us. To that cause then let us pledge ourselves.

Amritsar Satyagraha To Be Called Off?

Deputy Commissioner Agrees To See Deputation Of Leaders

AMRITSAR, August 6.

The civil disobedience movement started by the Kisans in Amritsar in connection with the settlement of Malba reduction in canal outlets may shortly be called off.

To-day's Kisan Jatha on reaching the railway overbridge, was persuaded by Sardar Gurbachan Singh, Magistrate to convert itself into deputations. The Jatha marched peacefully to the Deputy Commissioner's house without raising slogans, where it narrated its grievances regarding settlement of Malba reduction in canal outlets corruption, etc.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. MacDonald, gave a patient hearing pointing out that no fresh assessment was announced yet. Agitation about the settlement was premature and the settlement officer was in Simla discussing their objections with the Ministers. The Deputy Commissioner explained to the members of the Jatha the Government point of view and promised to consider the question of release of arrested leaders and cancellation of Order under Section 144, C.P.C. if they abandoned "Morcha".

The Jatha pressed for an interview with the Deputy Commissioner of four leaders.

The Deputy Commissioner agreed to see the leaders on Monday at 2 p.m. the Jatha then promised to suspend the "Morcha" pending the interview with the leaders.

After half an hour's talk, the Jatha returned to the city peacefully.—A.P.

RAJPUTANA HARIJAN SEWAK SANGHA

JAIPUR CITY, July 27.

The last part of May was marked by the Provincial Secretary's tour in certain centres in Mewar, Ajmer-Merwara, Bikaner, Pratabgarh and Dungarpur States. He inspected the Harijan schools, held meetings wherever possible, visited prominent workers and state officials, drew their attention towards the Harijan cause and secured the sympathy and goodwill of the people and officials for the welfare of their Harijan brethren.

The work of our Chomu (Jaipur) branch, on two occasions of Harijan marriages, in weaning them from drink, carrion and extravagant expenditure on marriage and death ceremonies, bore good result in as much as 20 pledges were secured from Harijans against these evils. The other noteworthy feature of the branch was the infusing of religious ideals both among the Harijans and the Caste Hindus through the recital of the Ramayan and the Verses of the Vedas explaining the audiences that 'untouchability' as existed in Hindu Society was repugnant to the fundamental principles of Hinduism and to the best instinct of humanity.

The Bikaner Branch which ceased functioning a year back owing to internal affairs was reorganised.

Takli spinning was introduced in the Harijan Girls' School at Ajmer. This school receives a subsistence monthly grant of Rs. 10 from the Sangha.

Wanted Planned Development

Sir M. Visvesvarayya's Counsel To Government

SALEM, August 7.

"If India is to reach a higher standard of living, the country should regulate its economic affairs on a deliberate plan" declared Sir M. Visvesvarayya, ex-Dewan of Mysore, opening the sixth All-India Khadi Swadeshi Exhibition at Salem to-day.

Sir M. Visvesvarayya said every Provincial Government should have an economic council, a five-year plan, a development budget and an economic general staff responsible for working out the plan. He stressed the need for mass education and industrialisation as two outstanding measures on which attention should be concentrated at the present time.

The president of the Exhibition Committee in requesting Sir M. Visvesvarayya to open the exhibition said that started under the able presidency of Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar in 1933 the exhibition had now become a permament feature of Salem.—A. P.

YEAR OF MULTIFARIOUS ACTIVITIES

Permanent Basis For Industrial Research Bureau

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

Activities in connection with magnesite, magnesium and dry ice, artificial silk, paints, starch, hurricane lamps, dry cells, vegetable oils, calcium carbide, electric lamps, glass and glass materials, and many other industries of special interest to India, are described in the Annual Report of the Industrial Research Bureau of the Government of India for the year 1937-38 published to-day.

The report deals with the work of the Industrial Research Council, the Industrial Research Bureau and the Research Branch of the Government Test House at Alipore.

The Bureau was established on the recommendation of the Industries Conference, on a temporary basis, in the first instance, for three years, to develop Indian Industrial Research, and the present report surveys the third year of its working.

As a result of the Bureau's multifarious and important activities, the Government of India have placed the Bureau on a permanent basis from March 1, 1938.

That the Bureau is serving an increasingly useful purpose in the industrial development of the country, as an industrial intelligence centre, is indicated by the fact that technical enquiries, during the past year, rose by 60 per cent as compared with the previous year.—United Press.

ON HUNGER-STRIKE FOR 11 DAYS

INDORE, Aug. 6.

Mr. Harilal Jadia, a prominent leader of the State Praja Mandal, who went on hunger-strike as a protest against the Public Meetings Act, completes, to-day the 11th day of the strike.

His health is rapidly deteriorating.—United Press.

Under Trial Prisoner Commits Suicide

CHINSURAH, August 7.

Jotin Deloi, of Goghat, who was in Arambagh Sub-jail as an under-trial prisoner in connection with the death of his wife, is reported to have committed suicide inside the jail by hanging himself.

The matter is under investigation by the authorities concerned.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

steps to ensure lasting friendship and goodwill between Indians and Burmans in Burma."—A. P.

Why Nizam's Police Withdrew Order

Hyderabad Communique On Bar Association Meeting Episode

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), Aug. 6.

THE CONTRETEMPS OVER MR. BHULABHAI DESAI'S PROPOSED ADDRESS TO THE HYDERABAD BAR ASSOCIATION DURING HIS RECENT VISIT TO THE CITY, WHICH, FOR REASONS ALREADY KNOWN, WAS NOT DELIVERED, AND THE RESOLUTION ON THE SUBJECT WHICH WAS PASSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE HYDERABAD BAR ASSOCIATION ON 2ND AUGUST, AND THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE SECRETARY OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION IN THIS CONNECTION, ARE THE SUBJECT OF A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Regarding the convening of the meeting in question, the communique states that the police were reliably informed that non-members had been invited to attend it; further, there were present, at the time, within the High Court, where this meeting was to be held, some 150 persons who had come as spectators of the murder trial, a section of whom had, on the same day, expressed themselves vehemently against Mr. Desai, the Counsel for the others who were attending the accused, while some four-hundred Courts for their own business were also outside. Many of them were expecting to attend the Bar Association meeting to hear Mr. Desai.

"As no notice had been put up declaring that the public could not attend and as non-members had in fact been invited, the Police inferred that the meeting was a public meeting and, on this assumption alone, served a notice on the Secretary, Bar Association, at 1 p.m. stating that under the revised rules for public meetings it was necessary to furnish information or to obtain permission, and as no information had yet been furnished nor permission obtained, the Secretary should obtain permission as early as possible.

The assumption in the letter that the meeting was a public meeting was implicit, though perhaps it could have been made clearer so as to avoid the impression that there was any intention to stretch the application of the revised rules to a meeting of the Bar Association."

This was conclusively proved by the fact that when the assurance was forthcoming, that it was not to be a public meeting, the Police immediately withdrew their objection and communicated this verbally to the Secretary at 2-15 p.m. and in writing by 2-40 p.m.

The first letter of the police, the communique adds, was as much intended to enquire into the nature of the proposed meeting as to afford protection and make arrangements therefore, as feelings had run high against Mr. Desai in the Court earlier during the cross-examination of witnesses.

The communique points to the omission to mention the withdrawal of the Police Order, both in the statement in the press which appeared that day and in Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's statement, as also Mr. Desai's omission to mention that he had expressed himself satisfied when the police letter was withdrawn and willing to address the meeting.

The communique concludes that the revised rules regarding public meetings are not intended to prevent the legitimate right of association or public meeting and this is made clear by the fact that Mr. Desai himself had addressed two largely attended meetings in Hyderabad earlier in the week.—A.P.

WILL BURMA DO JUSTICE TO INDIAN MINORITY?

Subhas Bose's Appeal To Govt. And Leaders: Plea For Impartial Inquiry Into Causes Of Riots

CALCUTTA, August 6.

A suggestion to the Burma Government to appoint a representative and impartial committee to go into the causes of the recent riots in Burma between the Burmans and Indians is made by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, in the course of a statement to the Associated Press.

Mr. Bose says: "Once peace is restored, it should be the duty of the Burma Government to appoint a representative and impartial committee to go into the causes, both remote and immediate, of this unhappy incident. This is not the first time that an ugly clash between Indians and Burmans has taken place in Burma and it is, therefore, all the more necessary to undertake a searching enquiry into the causes.

For this purpose, an investigation is necessary as to whether the inter-communal conflict is merely religious in character or racial as well. Whatever the causes may be, a permanent measure should be adopted to maintain peace and goodwill between the two communities.

The attitude of the Congress towards the Indo-Burma Question is quite clear. We cherish feelings of friendship, cordiality and esteem for Burma and her culture and civilisation, with which we have so much in common. We also feel that Burma must have her freedom just as India must. But we expect our Burman friends to do justice to the Indian minority in their country. Whatever the faults of the latter may be, there is no doubt that many of them have made Burma their home and have made some contribution to the development and progress of that country. If unfortunately, the legitimate rights of the Indian community are trampled under foot the sympathy of this country and particularly of the Indian National Congress will naturally be with our compatriots abroad. These feelings, we shall cherish quite regardless of the religious denomination to which Indians overseas may belong. The Indian National Congress stands for the entire people of India and will, therefore, stand behind the legitimate demands of all sections of the Indian community abroad.

APPEAL TO LEADERS.

In conclusion, I would once again appeal to the leaders of both the communities and also to the Burma Government, not only to restore peace and security as soon as possible but also take

(Continued in Col 5)

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